

# Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II. NO 40

VULCAN, ALBERTA MAY 26, 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR



## KODAK : TIME

'LET THE KODAK BE YOUR DIARY'

Kodaks from \$7.00 upwards  
Brownies and Premo Cameras,  
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Bring films here for developing

**D. C. JONES**

DRUGGIST

Small Text

VULCAN

## THE VULCAN LIVERY

AUTO and BUGGY

Feed and Sale Stable  
Garage

Sole Agent in the District for the Celebrated 'Presto' Light Tanks

**R. E. DODDS, Proprietor.**

**WE ARE STILL** able to sell you spring wheat lands, some of the best in Alberta, at prices and terms that would surprise you.

We have also city property and British Columbia fruit and ranch lands in the famous Kootenay Valley to trade for Vulcan and vicinity farms.

Don't forget to insure your crops, mares in foal, valuable horses, buildings, etc., and above all, your life.

**MILTON F. EARP...**

AGENT

VULCAN

ALBERTA

## Hail Insurance

The British Crown,  
The Canada Hail  
and the  
Canada Security

are the the 3 leading joint stock companies writing hail insurance in the province of Alberta, as shown by Government returns.

These companies have made their way to the front by sound financial standing, and the generous and prompt settlements with their clients

We can give you the names of local men insured in these companies who will be glad to prove what we have said.

Insure with companies of reputed standing.

## Flood & Whicher

VULCAN

...AGENTS...

ALBERTA

### BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & Co., have opened a Blacksmith Shop at KIRKCALDY.

All work promptly executed.  
Plow Shares, \$2.25 for 12 inch,  
\$2.50 for 14 inch, \$2.75 for 16 inch,  
\$3.00 for 18 inch.

Mr. H. England was a visitor to Claresholm for the holidays.

### LADIES DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER

I am open to do all kinds of ladies sewing by the day.  
Prices Reasonable. Room in Shaw Block  
**MISS MABEL COLWELL**

### THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAIRY CATERING  
**F. SMART** VULCAN

## FENCE POSTS HOG WIRE

a large supply on hand

We also have a full stock of BUILDING MATERIALS PAINTS, ETC.

**Vulcan Co-operative COMPANY, LIMITED**

## P. GILLESPIE

TAILOR, COSTUMIER

Agent for EMPIRE DYE WORKS, Calgary  
The best equipped dye and hat works in Western Canada.

VULCAN, ALBERTA

## Shoe Repairs

Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed.

Shop Opposite the Depot.

**W. F. BRADIN**

Vulcan, Alberta.

## In The Country

The farmers in the Vulcan and surrounding districts are still rejoicing over the great rain which seemed to be neither too early or too late, but just right, judging from opinions of the majority. The rain will, besides doing an amount of good, stop the work of the cut worm to a large extent in what few localities it was at work.

Seeding of all kinds seems to be pretty well through now, and breaking and summerfallowing are in full swing, and the ploughing could hardly be better. Most farmers are realizing the importance of early work on summer-fallow land, and although in weedy lands the rains will make extra work in keeping the weeds down, yet when it is remembered that by cleaning the weeds up they are killed, the apparent extra work does not amount to anything but good and leaves the land in splendid shape. It is well to remember that the time to kill weeds is when they are small, and the moisture saved in the killing of them will well repay for the operation.

Mr. P. W. L. Clark was in Calgary on business last week.

Cecilia, the 4 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, died early on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. J. N. Johnston was successfully operated upon for appendicitis on Monday and is making very favorable progress.

The general interest in the ratepayers meeting on Friday evening last wasn't very great if the size of the audience is to be taken as a sign. However, we shall probably hear more about the matter when the whole thing is finished than we ever did before. Somebody is bound to want the whole school pulled down, removed, rebuilt or something. You'll see!

## Will Enlarge School

The ratepayers meeting called to consider the question of more school room on Friday evening last was not as well attended as one might have expected, only about fifteen persons being present. Anyhow, the business under consideration was disposed of and the present school is to be enlarged.

Mr. George Robson was appointed chairman, and Mr. Glover to act as secretary.

Mr. Flood explained to the meeting the decision thought best by the trustees, to build an addition of 24 feet by 44 feet on to the present building, to have a furnace and to be so arranged that if necessary it would be partitioned into two rooms. The cost would be in the neighborhood of \$1000 to \$1200, fully equipped \$1500.

Mr. McLiment brought up the question of how it would be paid for, and whether the village, if it thought fit, could liberate itself from the debt, and leave it on the shoulders of the country families. He said that the matter ought to be so arranged that the village would hold its responsibility throughout. Mr. Flood explained that there could not be any change in the security as long as there were debentures. This would hold all together and even if the village decided to build another school they would still be liable for the old one. The new building would be built on the arrears of taxes now owing. No new debentures were necessary. There were over \$3000 in arrears of taxes, and besides this there would be the extra grant of about \$200 per annum for the enlarged school. Mr. Flood also pointed out that there should be another acre east of the school house purchased for a junior playground.

Mr. W. McPherson, in answer to this question regarding the advisability of a two-storey building, learned that the one floor school would be just as cheap.

Mr. Howes said that there were now from 90 to 100 scholars in attendance and 16 new scholars ready to start next term.

On a motion by W. McPherson, seconded by W. Seaman, it was decided to recommend the trustees to put the addition to the present school, and another motion by W. McPherson, seconded by A. J. Flood was that the trustees be asked to see what could be done regarding the purchase of further land for a playground. The meeting then adjourned.

## No Ball Team

The other day one of the members of the old ball team grew facetious in regard to the sporting columns of this paper. Not that we pretend to run one but still if the sports of the town will get busy on the formation of a baseball team for the season we shall follow our usual plan of recording their doings.

What is the matter with this live town of ours that there is as yet no promise of a ball team for the season? There ought to be material enough and enthusiasm enough to form a team. One or two meetings have been held this spring but the turnout hardly seemed to warrant any great faith being placed in a ball team being formed. It is to be hoped, however, that those who want to play won't accept these results as final but will pull together until they are successful in getting together a team for the season. It cannot be a case of finances for the town has always come through in support of the game, and we trust that another and a greater effort will be made to get down to business. We look for the calling of an early meeting.

## Sold at Good Prices

The remount purchasers were in Eastway on Thursday, and in Vulcan on Saturday of last week, and picked up a nice clean bunch of horses amounting to 20 head. The highest price paid was in the neighborhood of \$170. Good prices were paid and the sellers seemed satisfied. The bulk of the

prices paid running from \$140 to \$160.

The last remount purchase, it will be remembered, was a distinct disappointment, only two head of horses being bought. That, however, was the result of the instructions being handed to the purchaser after he had advertised a different class as being wanted. This time, however, the requirements were well known and adhered to, with the result that Vulcan and district were able to answer to the call for good horses.

## Seeding Bee

During the month of April the farmers of the Hearnleigh and Eastway districts held a seeding bee on the place of Mr. David Mills, who, owing to sickness, was unable to put in his crop. The "bee" was held under the auspices of the Berrywater U. F. A.

The work started at about eight o'clock one morning and by half-past five the whole of eighty acres was seeded. About 35 neighbors of Mr. Mills took part in the work, employing about 140 head of horses.

At the end of the day when the labor was finished, everybody who had taken part adjourned to the house, where Mrs. Mills, with the assistance of several other ladies, had prepared a substantial meal, to which ample justice was done.

Mr. Mills takes this opportunity of thanking the many kind friends who so willingly came to his aid when he was unable to perform the chief part of his spring work.

## Womens' Institute

A special meeting of the members of the Womens' Institute was held on Thursday afternoon last in the Masonic Hall, when a fairly large audience gathered to hear an address from Miss Hayward, supervisor of the Womens' Institutes and directress of household science at the School of Agriculture, Claresholm.

The speaker took for her topic "How Housekeepers are Cheated," and the address was based on the adulteration of various foodstuffs. Many common forms of adulteration were mentioned, and the speaker explained ways of being able to find out whether foodstuffs were adulterated.

Following this Miss Hayward enquired into the work of the Vulcan Institute and gave a description of what other Institutes were doing along the lines of adding improvements to the community and facilities for the farmers.

## Vulcan Agricultural Fair

The directors of the Vulcan Agricultural Society will meet on June 2nd, at 4 o'clock, in the Masonic Hall, when business of importance will be dealt with. Every farmer in the district and every citizen of the town should help boost the Agricultural Society. You can help greatly by becoming a member of the Society on June 2nd.

## Local and General Items

Miss Farrand spent Sunday and Monday in Blackie.

Mr. H. W. Reeves was a business visitor to Calgary last week.

Mr. W. D. Allan was a visitor to High River last week.

A bar never made a town yet. It takes a town to make a bar.

Mr. H. Cooper, of Reid Hill, was a business visitor to Calgary during the past week.

Mr. A. Mutz was a business visitor to Macleod during the past week.

Mr. J. Elves, of Sanford, Man., and Mr. E. Elves, of Cayley, were in Vulcan on Friday of last week.

Mr. J. T. Olliver, of Calgary, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lindsay last week.

The Rev. R. Peck, of Edmonton, was in town on Monday of last week.

Mr. Angus McLeod was in town from Blackie on Friday of last week.

Mr. T. M. Davis left Vulcan on Thursday evening last for a trip in British Columbia.

Mr. Thomas Baird has given up the agency for the Terrill Floral Company, and it is now being run by Mr. C. H. Nelson.

Saturday last was a fine day for the remount purchasers, and many people were in town.

Beautiful sunshine followed the rain of last week, and farmers working their land never worked under better conditions.

Mr. Chris McIrvine and Mr. Thomas Love have recently purchased Ford Cars from the local agent, Mr. W. F. Jennejo.

The remount purchaser, Mr. B. S. Mitchell, arrived in Vulcan on Friday and went out to Eastway where he conducted the buying of Remounts.

Atlantic Avenue is being levelled up and having ditches cut to drain it off. A much needed improvement.

Mr. R. L. Elves arrived from Cayley on Wednesday morning last and returned there for Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Mutz has had the wires run out so that residents on Vulcan Street and Neptune Street will now be able to dispense with the coal oil lamp.

Mrs. McCaw, of Lampman, Sask., and Mrs. Cameron, of Whitetail, Montana, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Elves over the week-end.

Mrs. J. N. Johnston, who has been unwell for some time, was taken to Calgary on Friday evening last, where she will undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Two men came into our office one day last week and wasted half the morning trying to convince one another that each was wrong in his ideas of prohibition. A pleasant time was had!

We have a pound law which includes horses, but as the horses take good care to wander where they are not seen by the official poundkeeper and still be on the townsite, it doesn't get enforced as it should. That's what you'd call horse sense.

Miss Hayward, supervisor of the Womens' Institutes for this district and directress of Household Science at the School of Agriculture, Claresholm, was in town on Thursday last and delivered an address before the members of the Womens' Institute.

The council have had electric lights installed in the fire station. The light on the outside of the building would have been better placed had it been nearer the corner, then it would have lighted the full length of Vulcan street.

On Wednesday of this week the I. O. O. F. Lodge will receive sufficient members to bring the total membership to 96. The lodge has grown wonderfully since its inception in the town, and is always a centre of interest to visiting brothers.

Mr. Harry Knette, who has been working on the farm of his brother-in-law, Mr. George Cooper met with a nasty accident on Tuesday of last week. He was working a feed grinder by windmill power when his left hand in some way became entangled in it. He had his wrist badly jammed and two of his fingers were broken.

Anton Kuepferle, a suspected German spy, held by the British Government, hanged himself in Brixton prison, England, on May 20th. He left a message on a slate bearing testimony to the fairness of the trial. He confessed he was a soldier and wished to die as a soldier, and declared he could not mount the scaffold as a spy.





**Delicious with Blanc Mange**

Have you ever tried "Crown Brand" with Blanc Mange and other Corn Starch Puddings? They seem to blend perfectly—each improves the other—together, they make simple, inexpensive desserts, that everyone says are "simply delicious".

**EDWARDSBURG "CROWN BRAND" CORN SYRUP**

is ready to serve over all kinds of Puddings—makes a new and attractive dish of such an old favorite as Baked Apples—is far cheaper than butter or preserves when spread on bread—and is best for Candy-making.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS.

**THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED**  
Head Office - Montreal

# SEEDS

**RENNIE'S ALWAYS GROW THE BEST IN THE LAND**

Catalogue FREE. Sold by best dealers.

**WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED**

394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Also at Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver

**300 CARLOADS Seed and Table Potatoes**

**200 CARLOADS BALED HAY**

Prompt Delivery—Reasonable Prices. We finance Government and Municipal Relief Orders.

Wire, Phone or Write to

**Wilton Produce Co.,**  
502 Confederation Life Bldg., WINNIPEG.

**75 YEARS OF PROGRESS The Old Reliable**

## CUNARD LINE

Established 1840

The World's Fastest Weekly Mail and Passenger Ocean Service. Reduction Second Cabin Rates.

**\$50 ALL STEAMERS INCLUDING LUSITANIA**

The largest, fastest and finest steamer now in service.

Prepaid passages arranged. Apply to any R.R. or S.S. Agent, or

**THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO.,**  
364 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

**CHILDREN TEETHING**

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

**Corns Instant Relief**

Putnam's Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor today.

**Nearly All First Diner** (trying to break the monotony of delay)—Do you believe that all things come to him who waits?

**Second Diner**—I'm working on that theory, anyhow. Some time ago I ordered an Irish stew.

**A Small Boy's Idea of Good News**

"Well, what tickles you so, young fellow?" asked Uncle Bob.

"Oh—ee-hee! hee!" chorled little Bob, "the doctor that said I wasn't sick enough to stay home from school is sick himself now!"—Kansas City Star.

When Ricardo Martin last sang in New York his tailor was so anxious to hear him that Martin sent him a ticket. A few days later, when he saw the tailor, he naturally asked him: "How did you like it?" To which the tailor replied: "It was simply awful! Your trousers didn't fit you at all!"

## Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

Small, but mighty. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner—drinks—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

*W. N. U. 1051*

## Experimental Farm Report

Chronicles a Vast Amount of Work For Benefit of the Farmers

The work and scope of the Experimental Farms and Stations have developed to such an extent that it has been found necessary for the sake of convenience to devote two volumes of nearly five hundred pages each to the main or aggregate report for the year ending March 31, 1914. In the first volume is presented the reports of the director and the divisions of chemistry, field husbandry and animal husbandry. It is by a study of these chronicles that an idea can be obtained of the vast amount of work that is being done and an appreciation arrived at of a resultant good.

In the first few pages are given the usual comparative tables of grain yields and prices and of live stock for the five years extending from 1909 to 1913, each of which, excepting horses and swine, show a decrease in the western provinces, since 1910. In the western provinces there was a deficiency of upwards of 300,000 cattle between the same year and 1913, but an increase of nearly half a million horses and only a slight disparity in sheep which, however, are showing a tendency to improvement. Swine increased by upwards of 500,000. In British Columbia the numerical changes were comparatively light. Naturally much space is given to reports of experiments at the different farms and stations. These experiments, it is hardly necessary to say, cover every variety of grain, fruit and vegetable production, as well as soil development, crop management, cultivation of forage plants and grasses, live stock breeding and dairying. It will be impossible to over-estimate the importance of the information thus furnished.

Of course at this time when the value of increase by improvement of production is being strenuously urged the reports are of special interest. It is not alone with what may be termed activities of the farm proper that they deal, but also with building, with clearing, with road-making, with ornamental gardening. In short, the reports constitute virtually an encyclopedia of farming and its branches brought up to date.

While, as has been said, Volume I. is devoted to the review by the director and reports of the divisions of chemistry, field husbandry and animal husbandry, Volume II. presents the reports of the divisions of horticulture, cereals, botany, entomology, forage plants, poultry and tobacco. All that has been said of the completeness in its contents of the first volume can be repeated of the second. It too is a useful compilation, a sample in detail of the benefits to be derived from scientific and painstaking research.

As in the preceding years, the matters dealt with in this volume are divided into sections. (a) Giving precise information of the work at the Experimental Farms in the divisions referred to, and (b) Treating of the various lines of experimental work under way throughout the system. It is explained that the latter section is devised and designed with a view to aiding the farmer more directly in the details of his vocation. It is worthy of wide distribution. One thing certain is that the nature of the reports makes them deserving of the closest attention. Copies may be obtained by making application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.**

## Reporting from Memory

Surprising Gift of a Journalist Who Could Report Debates From Memory

Holcroft's feat in memorizing the whole of "Figaro" after hearing it ten times could probably have been easily outdone by "Memory" Woodfall, who, in the days when note-taking was forbidden in the house of commons, acquired fame by his extraordinary power of reporting from memory the speeches he heard in that august assembly.

His usual attitude during a debate, was to close his eyes and lean forward with both hands upon his stick, being so well acquainted with the tone and manner of the several speakers that he seldom changed his attitude save to catch the name of a new member.

The speeches thus memorized he printed in his journal, and so wonderful was his memory, that he could retain full recollection of a debate a fortnight after, though having listened to many long nights of speaking in the intervals. He used to say he could put any speech away on a corner shelf of his mind for future reference.—London Chronicle.

## Potatoes and Hay

A great scarcity of potatoes and hay exists in a number of western districts, and the railway companies have granted special low rates on these commodities. The Wilton Produce Co., Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg, have 300 carloads New Brunswick and Ontario potatoes, both for seed and consumption, and 200 cars baled hay for immediate shipment. They offer to finance government and municipal relief orders.

**Two doctors met one day, and one said to the other: "I hear you operated on Smith yesterday. What did you do that for?"**

"Why, for a thousand dollars."

"Yes, I know," replied the other; "but what did you operate for?"

"Why—with some impatience—for a thousand dollars."

"Yes, yes, I know; but what I mean is, what did Smith have?"

"Why, I've told you twice already—a thousand dollars."

The increasing industrial use of wood alcohol has created conditions of carelessness in the handling of it. Wood alcohol is an active poison, and all bottles, cans or other containers of this liquid should be plainly and conspicuously marked "Poison."

## Robbed the Dead Belgians

Sinister Story of an Infamous Trick Played by the Germans

As some Belgian soldiers were nearing an abandoned farmhouse in Flanders recently a horse suddenly neighed, and a solitary figure in a grey cloak galloped madly towards a brook.

A dozen rifles cracked, and the rider fell on the ground. When the Belgians entered the farmhouse they found seventeen dead and a few wounded comrades.

From the wounded they learned this sinister story:

Shortly after the party entered the farmhouse they lit the stove and sat around it.

Shortly afterwards they heard footsteps above, and a man with a green ponnet pulled over his eyes and wearing a grey cloak slowly descended the ladder from the loft.

He said the farmer, his cousin, had sent him to get some money hidden in the loft, and the Belgians, believing him to be an inhabitant of the countryside, let him go.

Soon the little party fell asleep, being overcome by subtle poisonous fumes from the stove. How long they drowsed they could not tell, but they were rudely aroused by shells bursting in the farmhouse.

They tried to rise, but the stove sold them prisoners, and so it was that some of them were killed and others injured by shells.

Suddenly the man re-appeared, and finding them all helpless, drew his revolver and menaced them.

Then he went through the pockets of the dead, placing the proceeds of his infamous robbery into two immense pockets under his mantle.

When he had finished robbing the dead, he turned his attention to the living, incapable of resistance. But at that moment his horse neighed, and he made his vain dash for life.

**BUY DIRECT**

**A STANLEY JONES**

Separators and Trucks \$2.50 to \$10.00. Engines, Pumps, and other machinery. Write for catalogue and prices.

**WE PAY FREIGHT**

**A Stanley Jones, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec.**

## Garrison Tore Up Flags

Not a Single Austrian Flag Was Taken at the Fall of Permyl

A remarkable feature of the surrender of the Galician fortress of Permyl was the fact that not a single Austrian flag was captured, says the Ruskij Slovo. The secret of their disappearance was discovered, this newspaper says further, through the confession of Slav war prisoners, who arrived at Kieff. They said that the night before the surrender all the flags were torn into strips. These strips were numbered and distributed among individuals, who hid them in the linings of their coats and caps. They were required to take an oath to restore them upon their release from captivity, so that the flag might be reconstructed, thus giving to the regiment the right to a further corporate existence.

A search of the prisoners revealed many such fragments of flags. In the handle of a bag belonging to General Thomaschki a flag was found intact. All other insignia and regimental mementoes were destroyed before the capitulation.

**Safety First Campaign Wins**

The "safety first" campaign is not being waged in vain. Statistics issued by the department of railways and canals show a decrease of 49 killed and 332 injured in the railroad world last year as against the toll of twelve months previous. Also it may be noted with satisfaction that fewer persons were killed and maimed by explosives for many years past. After a period of apparent apathy the nation seems to be bestirring itself in an effort to get away from the criminal folly of unnecessarily sacrificing human life.—Ottawa Journal.

He—I wish you'd drop the "Mister" and call me plain George.

She—Oh, but it would be unkind to twit you on your personal appearance that way.

## A Food Drink

Which Brings Daily Enjoyment

A lady doctor writes: "Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of the enjoyment obtained daily from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not a stimulant like coffee."

I began to use Postum 8 years ago; not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long, weary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee, because it, too, contains the health-destroying drug, caffeine.)

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used cream and no sugar, I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it a light golden-brown."

"Then I tasted it critically, and was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years."

"I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like Postum and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# HOUSE CLEANING

Is a Small Task to Those Who Use

**Old Dutch Cleanser**



Large 50c Can with Full Directions, 10c

## Market Open for Canada

New Zealand Wants Our Wheat and Offers a Good Market

There is a good market open at the present time in New Zealand for Canadian wheat and flour, and Canadian exporters would not find much difficulty in establishing themselves in it. According to a consular report by W. A. Beddoe, received by the department of trade and commerce, the wheat crop of New Zealand is short and the visible supplies previous to the new crop are not sufficient to supply the daily demand for flour.

On November 18, 1914, a wheat census was taken, showing that there were in the hands of the merchants 132,863 bushels, while according to a census taken on January, 19, 1915, showing the large decrease to 45,868 bushels. This is a decrease in the stocks on hand of \$7,000 bushels in two months. Although the ultimate forecast had not been made at the time of his writing, he stated that owing to drought this season's crop would be short and points out the fact that a market for Canadian wheat and flour will be available in New Zealand for some time to come.

During the season 1912-13 the crop of wheat from 189,869 acres was 5,179,626 bushels. The exports amounted to 565,205 bushels, as against 1,254,567 bushels the previous year. New Zealand has now ceased to be an exporter of wheat, and is an importer. Except in times of shortage when prices rise above a normal level, New Zealand farmers generally find other crops more profitable. Last year's crop of wheat was insufficient for local needs, and the war demand, together with the drought in Australia, has made importation difficult.

The export of wheat from New Zealand has been prohibited until further notice. There is every indication that the shortage in the coming crop will be even greater than in the past season. This means a continued market for wheat and flour from Canada.

In this connection, Canadian exporters of wheat and flour should always quote C.I.F. and E. New Zealand ports. In some cases the rate from Vancouver to New Zealand may be ascertained in New Zealand after delay, but this system of quotation is not to be encouraged. The exporter should ascertain the rate to Vancouver, the ocean rate to New Zealand ports, and the insurance, and quote C.I.F. and E., and the quotation will be accepted or rejected by cable.—Journal of Commerce.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

## Reversal of the Rule

For the first time in the history of the United States, the flow of immigration has been turned back towards Europe by the war, and more aliens are leaving that country than are coming into it to make their homes. Statistics recently made public show that the departures for the six months from August, 1914, to February, 1915, have totalled 18,546 more than the arrivals, including both emigrant and non-emigrant aliens. The heaviest emigration shown is among aliens from Italy. Of these, 75,629 more departed than were admitted during the six months, a result due presumably to the Italian reservists being called to the colors. The fact that Germany does not head the list was probably due to the vigilance of the British inspectors and the generous support of their efforts rendered by the United States government.

**A Power of Its Own.**—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has a subtle power of its own that other oils cannot pretend to, though there are many pretenders. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. Its uses are innumerable and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

**Wants Support of Prohibitionists.** The publication of Secretary Bryan's letter upon the hope that the Democratic party will take the prohibition side in the next campaign where saloons are an issue, has been received by politicians with interest. It is generally believed there is much more significance in the letter than appears on the surface, and that it is, in fact, the beginning of a movement to bring the Democrats and Prohibitionists together for the purpose of standing against the Republicans.

**Willing to Oblige.** "Papa," said the sweet girl affectionately, "you wouldn't like me to go away and leave you, would you?"

"Indeed, I would not, my dearest," said the wealthy father fondly.

"I'm so glad," sighed the girl. "Now I'll marry Mr. Poorchap. He's willing to live here."—Ladies' Home Journal.

"Every man," said Uncle Eben, "thinks his right mos' of de time. An' de res' of de time he thinks his mistakes is puffedly excusable."

## Goeben was Deterred by British Boldness

Cruiser Gloucester, Pursuing Goeben and Breslau, Steaming on Verge of Disaster

The king has conferred the Order of the Bath, third class, upon Captain Kelly of H.M.S. Gloucester, in recognition of his services during the chase of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau just after the outbreak of war. The report of the Gloucester shows that the Goeben could have caught and sunk her at any time had she dared to turn upon her. The Goeben was apparently deterred by the impression that support was close at hand. The official order conferring the honor upon Captain Kelly, published in the London Gazette, says: "This combination of audacity with restraint and unswerving attention to the principal military object—namely, holding on to the Goeben without tempting her too much, in strict conformity with orders, constitutes a naval episode which may justly be regarded as a model."

**AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR LITTLE ONES**

Mrs. Sidney Dalby, Audley, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past twelve months and have found them an excellent medicine for my little girl." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing—once a mother has used the Tablets she would use nothing else. They are pleasant to take; the result is sure, and above all they are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**Reasons For Town Planning**

The need for town planning in Canada is greater today than ever before because of the: (1) General tendency to urban growth; (2) Growing size of large cities; (3) Separation of intimate connection between manufacturer and worker; (4) Increased rates of cost of shelter to income, due to haphazard growth; (5) Changing methods and increased use of means of transportation; (6) Need for better arterial roads; (7) Danger of congestion and unhealthy density of building.

"Noo, John, what hev' Aw to bring ye frae the toon?" asked the Scottish guide-wife of her husband, as she was leaving to catch a train.

"Ma snuff's done, an' Aw wad like you to fetch me h' an' ounce," said John.

"Nay, nay," replied the guidewife, "ye mustn't be extravagant. Ye ken ye've been off work a week, so you mustn't use ony snuff. Jist tickle yer nose w' a straw instead."

**It Is So Easy To Get Rid of Skin Troubles**

By Using Cuticura Soap exclusively and a little Cuticura Ointment

occasionally that it is a pity not to do so in all cases of pimples, redness, roughness, itchings and irritations. Nothing better for skin and scalp.

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# CROP DIVERSIFICATION AND MIXED FARMING IS MORE REMUNERATIVE

## ANALYSIS OF THE COST OF GRAIN PRODUCTION

The Necessity of Mixed Farming is Becoming More Pronounced and Investigations Carried on in Canada Show that Diversification Brings Greater Prosperity

Probably the most outstanding and difficult problem for the farmer, and indirectly, the country as a whole, is in forecasting the result of a certain crop, before it is planted. Few can do this. The greater the pity, for, could this gift be attained with any measure of success, agriculture would be lifted from (to us a rather hackneyed phrase) being more or less a game of chance. This gift lacking, the necessity of crop diversification and mixed farming is being more frequently cited. In a one-crop country (a country where one crop, wheat, for instance, is more or less the principal one, as in Canada) this class of farming is more to be urged than elsewhere, but the advantages to the individual farmer in any section are equally great.

Naturally, exceptions to this, come up, but as a rule, the argument holds true and this is strongly emphasized by the statistical result of a recent investigation carried on in this country. The Census and Statistical Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce, because there were indications that in the northwestern provinces the profits from grain growing, when not supplemented by stock raising, were less remunerative than formerly, undertook to ascertain the cost per acre in 1913, of producing the more important crops, the value per acre of the produce and the profit per acre for each crop. The investigation was supplemented by a similar one carried on in 1911.

According to the American Analyst, the correspondents of the department for the most part agree that mixed farming is more profitable than growing grain alone. This is true not only because the fertility of the land is maintained by the return to the ground of farmyard manure, but because the practice of mixed farming insures cleaner, an richer land, and cleaner grain, permits the best rotation of crops, provides labor all the year round, and creates a home market for cheap fodder. Also, through encouraging diversification, it tends, to some extent, to insure stability of profits.

In the latter, some surprising variations between the two years on which returns are made were developed. Of the six crops investigated—fall wheat, spring wheat, corn, oats, barley and flax—three show increased profits per acre in 1913 over 1911, and three decreases. Fortunately the gains were in the more important grains. Both spring and fall wheat yielded the farmer more profit per acre, the former showing a gain of over 14 per cent., and corn made an even better record. The gain in corn was wholly due to a substantial reduction in the cost of producing it. Indeed, the value per

acre of that crop was less in 1913 than in 1911, and the reduction in costs, amounting to \$2.86 per acre, was sufficient to offset this and still show a far larger percentage on the favorable side of the farmer's balance sheet than any of the other crops. This is the more surprising when it is considered that with all the other crops the change in cost of production was practically nominal. The greatest change in profit per acre was in flax, which, notwithstanding a small decline in production cost, fell off from \$7.32 to \$1.18, a loss of nearly 85 per cent. The loss in value per acre of this crop was \$6.54, or 33 per cent.

Some interesting figures are presented showing the division of production costs in 1913. The principal item in all cases was the cost of preparing the ground, which included the items of plowing, disking, packing and harrowing. There are little variations in preparation costs, except for corn, which was in the neighborhood of 40 per cent. more than the average for the other crops. The cost of seeds naturally varied considerably, and was the second item in importance up to the harvesting time. The cost of planting-seeds ranged from 56 cents for flax, to \$1.27 for corn. The cost of cultivation of the latter was also far greater than for any of the others, being \$2.95 per acre, as compared with 46 cents per acre for flax, and 72 cents for fall wheat, which was the highest after corn. As a matter of fact, every item in per acre cost of growing corn is far greater than for the other crops except for the cost of seeds.

An interesting factor in the production cost sheet is that of rental value. This figure was reached, where the land was rented, by taking the average paid per acre; where it was owned, the rental value was ascertained by a calculation of the value of the land and the rate of interest on money loaned, in the particular locality under consideration, on that kind of real estate. The average value of the land varies considerably in the different sections of the Dominion, ranging from \$24 per acre in Alberta and Saskatchewan, to \$167 in British Columbia. In the latter province, however, the high value of the land is due not to grain but to fruit growing. For the entire country, the average land value, which includes in this case only improved land growing crops, was \$40 in 1914, against \$37 in 1912.

Throughout the Maritime Provinces and in Ontario the prevailing rate of interest was returned at 6 per cent. last year; in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, 8 per cent.; and in Saskatchewan 9 per cent.—Journal of Commerce.

## Freedom of Poland

New Law Gives Self-Government to Polish Towns

A new law gives local municipal self-government to all towns in Poland, a substantial earnest of the promised emancipation.

The language question is settled on common sense lines. Correspondence with state departments, as also with public bodies, for private persons outside Poland, must be in the common language of the state, namely Russian. Replies to letters addressed to Polish municipal departments in Russia must be in Russian.

Municipal placards and similar notification must be in both languages in parallel. Debate in either language may be at the speaker's discretion, but the president is obliged to explain the substance of a speech if any member present announces his inability to follow it. Minutes of meetings and other official proceedings must be recorded in both languages. It is provided that any cases of disputed interpretation where both languages have been used, shall be decided according to the state language, namely Russian.

The municipal autonomy now granted to Poland is equivalent to that enjoyed by Russian towns. Particular care has been taken to give the Jewish population in Poland, which is larger than in to be found anywhere else in the world some degree of representation.

The new law is welcomed alike by Russian and Polish organs of public opinion.

## Testimonial for O'Leary

Gallant Irishman Who Captured Position Single-Handed to be Remembered

A national testimonial in recognition of the services to the Empire of the gallant Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V.C., the ex-Northwest Mounted Policeman, is finding favor and support in the old country, according to a recent issue of the Scottish Weekly Record.

The item reads as follows: "Funds are being sought for a national testimonial to Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V.C., who, single-handed, smote eight Germans, captured two and saved an entire company of Irish Guards. The Earl of Brandon and the Lord Mayor of Cork are interesting themselves in the movement, and at Macroom, County Cork, a few miles from O'Leary's native home, a representative committee has been formed to take charge of the funds."

## Britain's Greatest Enemy

Lloyd George says Britain has three enemies: Germany, Austria and drink. And for Britain, as for Canada, the greatest of these is drink.—Toronto Globe.

She—No, George, I am afraid I cannot marry you. I want a man who possesses a noble ambition, whose heart is set on attaining some high and worthy object.  
He—Well, don't I want you?  
She—Oh, George! I am yours!

## The Prosperous Days are Ahead

People Are Just Beginning to Realize the Potential Wealth of Canada

Canada has been idling along, making a comfortable living, but as a whole oblivious to the vastness of her estate and the potentialities of her inheritance. It remained for the Armageddon to make Canada realize the extent of her resources and possibilities.

In a general way, we all knew this has been a good agricultural country, but how many know the extent of our idle wealth? How many Canadians know how many acres of land are under cultivation; how many acres of virgin soil we have; how much of the world's supply of food and fodder we have been producing? Few citizens realize that Canada has sufficient fertile land now lying idle to feed the whole world. The world's total production of wheat is in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 bushels. During the past few years Canada's average production has been less than 200,000,000 bushels, yet Canada has 434,290,000 acres of the finest agricultural land in the world, with only 36,338,330 acres under cultivation, the latter including the land under cultivation for wheat as well as for all other field crops.

If the remaining idle land were put under cultivation, Canada could produce 8,000,000,000 bushels of wheat, or double the total production of the whole world.

And what a gigantic addition to the wealth of the Dominion would this involve, and what a reduction in the high cost of living would be effected. Today Canada, with an annual wheat production of about 200,000,000 bushels, occupies fifth place among the nations of the world, barely beating out Italy, with its circumscribed area. It should easily hold first place among the wheat-producing nations of the world. Russia occupies that position with an annual production of 962,000,000, or about five times greater than Canada. The United States comes second with an annual production of 1,930,000,000 bushels, British India third with 358,000,000 and France fourth with 356,000,000 bushels. Germany holds eighth place with an annual production of 175,000,000 bushels, or only 250,000,000 bushels less than Canada, although the latter's area is eighteen times greater than that of Germany.

Grain experts of world renown estimate that this year there will be a wheat shortage of one billion bushels, and to prevent general suffering this shortage must be supplied by Canada, the United States and Argentina; the latter country's production in past years has been somewhat less than Canada's.

In addition to the prosperity that will come to Canada from the increase in the population not only of wheat alone, but of hay, oats, barley and field crops of every nature and kind, the high prices will further augment the country's prosperity. During the American Civil War wheat sold at \$2 a bushel; during the Napoleonic war it sold at \$1.55 a bushel; during the Franco-Prussian war it sold at \$1.60 a bushel; and during the Russo-Turkish war it sold at \$1.76.

These were small affairs compared with the present Armageddon, in which the number of men engaged is unprecedented, with a consequent shortage of food and fodder.

Already European buyers are going through Canada buying up this year's crops of wheat, hay and oats, and it is said they are paying \$1.60 per bushel for wheat at harvest.

Next in importance to the wheat crop is the oat and barley crop. The world's production of the former is about 4,500,000,000 bushels and of the latter about 1,600,000,000 bushels. Significant to Canada is the fact that there will be a heavy curtailment of the crops of oats and barley in Europe this year.

The world-wide shortage of field crops will not be confined to wheat, barley and oats, but to everything that constitutes food for man and beast. The bread and potato riots in Berlin at this early date look ominous, and the edict has gone forth from Berlin that no more than one egg is to be eaten by one person in five days. This situation is in face of the fact that a few months ago, Ontario University professors were entertaining the inhabitants with the information that Germany was a perfectly self-sustaining nation, and could not be starved into submission.

In 1912 Germany imported \$46,665,250 worth of eggs, but as her importing facilities will be interfered with for some time, the shortage of eggs in Germany is likely to become serious.

## Measuring Distances

The French "Metre" and the Russian "Verst"

War, besides being a great leveler, is also a great educator. Places we had never even heard of previously are now becoming as familiar in our mouths as household words. The distance so often mentioned in dispatches are apt to be somewhat confusing unless understood. It ought, however, to be quite easy to remember that a metre measures about one and one-twelfth yards, or more exactly 39.37 inches. A decimetre is ten metres, a hectometre is 100 metres, or a little more than three-fifths of a mile. The Russians express the length of their marches or the distance from place to place in versts. A verst is rather more than a kilometre, the exact distance being 0.66285 of a mile, or between three-fifths and four-fifths of that distance.

## The Coming Russia

It is reported in Petrograd that the Czar is formulating a decree providing for compulsory education to be in full force and effect throughout the empire within five years after the close of the war. The significance of such a move can scarcely be overstated. Russia has a population of more than 160,000,000, two-thirds of which is illiterate at present. The possibilities of such a nation, all educated and inhabiting one of the richest and most extensive areas in the world, are limitless. A modernized, progressive Russia would be a power in world affairs compared with which the Russia of the past is a puny thing.—Indianapolis Star.

## Kaiser Ordered Belgian Atrocities

German Officers Admit Emperor Indicated Beforehand Belgian Towns to be Devastated

M. Pierre Nothomb has written a book "Les Barbares en Belgique," which is a kind of supplement or "addenda" to the official documents issued by the Belgian government. Nothomb adheres to facts—but he gives the account of the Belgian "human interest" which is hidden away in cold official reports, though Heaven knows the Belgian official documents are full of tragic horrors—intensely dramatic. M. Pierre Nothomb—as that excellent periodical "Everyman" points out—is first of all a poet, and something of poetry runs through all his prose, even such grim prose as he deals with in his book. While quoting copiously from the official account, and without in any way embellishing the same, statements of eye-witnesses, he yet succeeds in making a passionate appeal, less for pity than for justice, for his crucified country.

"Belgium," though bruised and quivering, is not dead. Nor will she ever die, since in the eyes of the whole world she incarnates a principle necessary to the life of the world. She knows that her very sacrifice and apparent death are the most beautiful proofs of her living reality. She is possessed of a touching confidence that neither repeated trials, nor an oppression every day becoming more odious, nor even time itself can shake. And so she waits. Valiant amidst her blood-stained fields, silent, she appeals by her very silence and proud suffering to that justice for which she hungers and thirsts.

It is less by the mighty battles lost and gained than by the ruin and devastation wrought that this great war will be remembered. By the vile atrocities she has committed, and not by her military excellence and powerful army, Germany will be known to posterity.

Perhaps no one but a poet could have described with such feeling and beauty of language the German mutilation of the sacred and historic monuments of Belgium, one who has himself gazed on the tragic ruins of the Draper's Hall at Ypres, and wandered through its roofless hall and under its broken arches, and in the neighboring ruins of Saint Martin found with a poet's delicate fancy in the broken, mutilated figure of the Virgin a symbol of his country's martyrdom. "The hands raised to heaven were clasped in prayer and the face wore a smile of ecstasy. And I realized that though the barbarians might destroy my country, mutilating its beautiful buildings and sacrificing its children, they could never harm her soul."

Such graphic passages as those describing the German mode of procedure on entering a town or village bring home to us the nightmare of suffering through which the Belgian people are passing, for all that we read with such feelings of horror and indignation is no tragedy of the past, but the actual happenings in Belgium today.

And yet, not only are we in danger of getting accustomed to that phrase, "German Atrocities," but we do not realize half the horror for which these two words stand. We are too ready to shut our eyes to what we do not wish to see, and our ears to what we do not wish to hear, and it does us good sometimes to have the truth put before us in all its crude nakedness. We cannot blind ourselves to what is happening out there, confronted by such pages as these, in which Germany is convicted not only by those who have suffered at her hands, but by her own Emperor, M. T. of Tormonde, having asked a German officer the motive for sacrificing that town, received the reply that the Emperor had given definite instructions to burn certain towns indicated beforehand. "We have need of the grace of God to tend your wounds after all the suffering you have inflicted on us," said a Sister of Mercy to a dying German soldier, whose wounds she was bathing. "Forgive me, sister," the man replied, tears rising in his eyes. "I have not carried out half the instructions that I was given."

## Raise Pure Bred Flocks

Encouragement Given to Poultry Raisers in Minnesota

The University's agricultural extension division has been active for several years in encouraging the poultry industry on Minnesota farms and getting farmers to develop pure bred stock. N. E. Chapman, poultry expert for the extension division, talks this gospel in every country where the egg business can thrive. He has given much time to interesting farm boys and girls in raising poultry. Youngsters who attend the annual junior short course at University Farm, get the latest advice in poultry care and egg marketing from his lectures.

As an illustration of successful promotion work, Mr. Chapman spoke of the experiment in Douglas county carried on by his division. "Three years ago," he said, "settings of a dozen eggs apiece were given to 435 boys and girls in the county. These were all pure breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons and Wyandottes. There were three varieties of each kind except of the Rhode Island Reds, of which there are only two varieties. "Today many of those youngsters have flocks of from fifty to several hundred fowls from those settings and the poultry industry of the county has been vastly bettered."

## The Outlaw Nations

This country realizes that England is battling with an enemy which has no use for what was once called international law. That enemy has not strengthened itself in our regard by wantonly sinking one of our ships. The new international law that will come out of the precedents of 1915 will provide stiff penalties for the outlaw nations or it will also take its course to the waste basket.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Student—I want a Herodotus trot.  
Bookseller—Here's Vernon Castle's "Modern Dancing."

# HOW GALLANT BRITISH REGIMENT BARRED KAISER'S ROAD TO CALAIS

LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED MEN SAVED THE DAY

When an Overwhelming German Force Forged Down on the British-Lines, the Worcester Regiment Charged the Enemy, who Turned and Fled in Disorder

Only now, after the lapse of some months, is it possible to tell the story of how 800 British soldiers barred the Kaiser's road to Calais; how fewer than 500 English linesmen charged right into the mouth of a veritable inferno, drove back a twenty times stronger force of Germans, and forever freed Britain from the menace of the Hun on Calais sands.

The story is told by an officer who is recovering from a wound received on that day at the end of October when 2,400 men of the "contemptible" British army held the village of Gheluvelt on the road to Ypres, against 24,000 of the War Lord's hordes. The British troops consisted of the sorely thinned battalions of the Scots Guards, the South Wales Borderers, and the Welsh and Queen's Regiments, which held hastily constructed trenches across the front of Gheluvelt village.

There had been no time to perfect these poor defences against the artillery and rifle fire of the enemy, but every British soldier knew that the position had to be held at all costs, for once the line was broken there was nothing to stop the Hun's march on Calais. Reinforcements had been promised; the Worcesters were on their way, but even then the odds would be nine to one.

From long before dawn the battle raged. The German artillery searched the British trench from end to end and shelled the Chateau of Gheluvelt, where the battalion commanders were quartered, causing their hasty removal to dug-outs in the chateau grounds. Men fell not by ones and twos, but by dozens and half-dozen, but those who survived were as steady as if on parade. There was no random firing.

The officers, careless as usual of their own safety, ceaselessly patrolled the position from end to end, cheering and encouraging their men. Many fell, and those who could scramble to their feet again, making light of their injuries, but many had fallen for all time, and had perforce to lie where they fell.

At last the shelling ceased and there was a stir in the German ranks. They were about to charge. Now the British knew that the time of their inactivity was passed—now they could take toll of the enemy—avenge their comrades that lay stark and stiff around them. The machine gunners looked to their weapons; there must be no hitch, no jam when the moment came.

And so the Germans charged. On they came without fuss and without hurry, only to be mown down in thousands by rifle and gun. One moment there was a solid advancing mass of Germans, but they were farther away, while between them and the British was a carpet of grey heaps. Again the Germans came on, climbing and stumbling over those grey heaps—those heaps that but a few moments before were the leaders of the advancing host. The carpet became thicker, but no living enemy

reached that lead-sucking trench, and at last the Kaiser's soldiers fell back to cover.

The British held their line, but at terrific cost; scores lay dead, and there was scarcely an unwounded man in the whole line of trenches. The Welsh regiment in the centre had suffered heavily. Reinforcements from the scant reserves behind the chateau were hurried into the trench, and then the German shelling commenced all over again. The day wore on, men fell left and right, and as yet there was no sign of the Worcester regiment. Towards dusk the Germans could be seen massing for another attack, and the British troops prepared for a final stand; there were no more reserves, and if the Germans persisted in their attack nothing could stop them.

The shelling redoubled in fury, and then came the second attack. The full fury was directed to the centre of the line, held by the Welsh regiment. Hordes upon hordes of Germans passed forward. Hundreds fell as they advanced, but where one fell two filled his place. Right up to the trench they came; right up and in. Then it was cold steel. The Welshmen fought stubbornly, dying rather than give ground, but weight of numbers told, and as night fell the enemy commanded the trench from the centre.

No quarter was given to the British. Savagely the Germans stabbed about them. Bayonets were thrust into dead and living, and many a British soldier, but wounded by a Prussian bullet, was murdered by a Prussian bayonet.

On the left the Scots Guards still held their line and on the right the Queen's were at bay, and before the enemy could advance they had first to deal with these gallant remnants of gallant regiments. But now the Worcesters had arrived. An officer of the South Wales Borderers, the old 24th, which gained undying fame at Rorke's Drift, had at great risk to himself found and guided the Worcesters to the hard-fought field.

The Englishmen were only three companies strong, but these scarce 500 men charged right through the shot-swept streets of Gheluvelt, right up to the last trenches, almost into the heart of the German host, and the Germans turned and fled—fled when the odds at this moment were more than twenty to one in their favor, and fleeing less for ever their chance of breaking through to Calais. Had they withstood that desperate charge, had they in turn borne down upon the Englishmen, sheer weight of numbers would have carried them through to the Calais road. But they fell back behind their original position, and were never again able to break the British line.

Of the 500 Worcesters who went to the charge but 200 unwounded men answered to the roll when the field was won, and of the 2,400 British soldiers hale and whole when morning broke but 800 lived to tell of that great fight.

## Sell Wool in Car Lots

Co-operative Wool Sales Prove a Success

The co-operative wool sales organized by the Saskatchewan government last year were so successful that plans for the current year will be carried out along the same lines but on a more extended scale.

In addition to operating a receiving and grading warehouse in Regina, arrangements are being made to accept delivery of carload lots of wool at any local shipping point in the province. This arrangement should add materially to the value of the undertaking as there are many points where three or four breeders could combine to make up a car lot, thereby increasing price by reducing freight charges. The co-operation of all sheep men is invited. For details early application should be made to the co-operative organization branch, Regina.

Last year some 150 of the sheep raisers of Saskatchewan took advantage of the offer of the government to market the clip for men who would prepare their wool in accordance with the directions drawn up by the department.

A total of 69,404 pounds of wool were assembled in a warehouse in Regina, and sold in car lots to a firm of American wool dealers. An average price of 16.47 cents was paid to the producers after defraying all cost for freight to Regina, cost of sacks, twine, and other incidental expenses. Considering that prices received in former years ranged from 10 cents to 13 cents per pound, the results were most satisfactory.

## Move for County Agents

Agricultural Experts Sought Under Provisions of Smith-Lever Bill

Aberdeen, S.D.—There is a general move on foot among the number of the counties in northern South Dakota to organize county agricultural extension associations under the provisions of the Smith-Lever bill and the supplementary bill passed by the last session of the state legislature. Among the counties in this section of the state working towards this end are Brown, Day, Haakon and Davison counties. In each of these four counties numerous meetings have been held or are being planned, and there seems little doubt but that each will comply with the provisions of these acts and secure county agents this spring.

Corporal Individual—But you can't give me any reason why I should not enlist.

Spouse—Well, I should miss you, dear; but the Germans couldn't—London Mail.

## Compensation for the Loss of Live Stock

In Event of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Spreading to Canada

Canadian farmers will be compensated for loss of live stock in the event of the foot-and-mouth disease spreading from the United States to the Dominion. This is the assurance obtained by Duncan C. Ross, the Liberal member for West Middlesex, from the government.

Mr. Ross directed the attention of the government, and particularly the department of agriculture, to the serious conditions outlined in recent reports and the necessity for protecting farmers from loss and injury should the cattle contagion break out in Ontario or any other part of the Dominion. Mr. Ross asked the minister of agriculture to give immediate assurance that the department was taking cognizance of the situation and was prepared and ready to protect Canadian farmers.

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, suggested that Mr. Ross bring the matter up at a later stage when the estimates of the department were under consideration. Mr. Ross, however, pressed for some immediate assurance, and the minister then stated that in the event of the foot-and-mouth disease spreading from the United States to Canada, which was not expected, arrangements would be made to give to Canadian farmers ample compensation for any stock which might be slaughtered.

## Some Year For Temperance

A number of the items of progress in temperance legislation made during 1914 are summed up by the Journal of Providence, R.I., as follows:

The sale of vodka was abolished in Russia by imperial decree at the outset of the war, and within the last few weeks beer also has come under the ban.

France has forbidden the traffic in absinthe.

The open hours of English public houses have been curtailed.

On the 1st of March a state-wide prohibition law went into effect in Tennessee.

On the 1st of July West Virginia inaugurated state-wide prohibition.

On the 3rd of November constitutional amendments forbidding the sale of liquor were adopted in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington.

A majority of the National House of Representatives on December 22 voted in favor of submitting a prohibition amendment to the States.

Lady (about to purchase military headgear, to her husband)—I know it's more expensive than the others, dear, but—well, you see you're too old to enlist, and I really feel we ought to do something.—



# Washing Dresses

The spring, with its bright, warm days reminds you that you want some serviceable frock for indoor or outdoor wear, perhaps both.

Let us show you what we have in this way. We have newest tailored goods in the latest materials and styles, anything from the gingham house frock at \$1.25 to the Messaline Silk Gown, ranging from \$12.75

WE ARE ALSO STOCKING THE FAMOUS

## FLEET FOOT SHOE

FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN

**Elves Bros**  
The Store of Good Service



### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 11th June, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, over proposed Brant Rural Route No. 2, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Brant and Frankburg and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Calgary, 30th April 1915

D. A. BRUCE,  
Post Office Inspector.

M1213

### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for. —64388

### HAIL! HAIL!! HAIL!!!

I am writing hail insurance as formerly, and I have a number of first class companies which you can select from.

I can write your insurance in the strongest company on the continent, or I can give you insurance at cheaper rates—Whichever you desire.

Anyway don't listen to blarney, but call and see me. I can save you money.

**Alex. M. TRAIL**  
VULCAN

### Imperial Hotel

Vulcan

Best Equipped Hotel on

the Line.

Excellent Table.

Every Attention Given.

**A. MUTZ, Proprietor**

### Jack Tompson

Auctioneer

For dates and particulars apply to

**FLOOD & WHICHER**

Insurance Agents  
Vulcan, Alta.

**R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.**

Physician and Surgeon

Vulcan, Alta.

Phones 44 and 45

Constipated women find Rexall Orderlies a gentle, natural laxative. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c, 25c & 50c. boxes.

## The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor  
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:—\$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

### MAKING BUTTER

A great many farmers still seem to be unaware of the fact that the law passed in 1913 requires that all butter offered for sale (whether by farmer or merchant) which is moulded, blocked or cut into prints and wrapped in parchment paper, must have the paper marked with the words "Dairy Butter," the wording to be in good readable type not less than a quarter of an inch in size.

The idea of this legislation is obvious, and it is strange that all butter makers have not fallen in with it. In it there is a splendid opportunity for the butter making farmer to reap a lot of advertising for himself and his district. By having his name and address on wrapper as well as the words required by the law he establishes himself as a man who makes butter and who is not ashamed to own up to it, for the butter would have to be of a certain standard before it would be worth standing for. But when butter is marked and customers can see who made the butter the first thing they do when they want more butter is to ask for butter made by the same farmer as the last lot they bought.

Another good point is that the marking of butter protects the merchants who take it in trade. During a year the merchant loses money by trading that he does in the butter line. He is often forced by circumstances to accept butter that is not worth the price that is being paid for it, and when he ships it he receives what the butter is worth and not what he gave for it.

Altogether the marking of butter is a good thing. If butter is worth making at all it is worth making well, and there is no scruple about having it marked with the name of the maker.

### A COALITION GOVERNMENT

The past week will stand out in the history of the Empire as one of the most interesting and momentous that it has ever known, and the decisions reached therein will form a centre of subject matter for writers of history for years to come.

The Government of Great Britain was changed from the party form it has known so long to a coalition government, and the reasons for this upheaval appear to be two-fold, arising from the country and the cabinet.

The country, it is said, contributes to the change through a feeling of weakness towards the government in being able to thoroughly handle the liquor traffic, and dealing with the matter in a manner satisfactory neither to the reformers or the trade. The dissensions in the cabinet arise through a misunderstanding between Winston Churchill and Lord Fisher regarding the conducting of affairs in the Dardanelles.

With these two eruptions on the surface of political affairs it is not out of the way that a coalition government should be talked of and even framed up. It will go a long way to allaying public feeling in Great Britain in regard to the conduct of the war, and with the Empire called upon to utilize its every resource to wage the war to a successful issue, it is not likely that the experiment will be made without first establishing the fact that it is to be more successful than the government of the Liberal party.

### THE USE OF GASES

From what Earl Kitchener said in his recent speech regarding the conduct of the war, he seems to view the progress so far with optimism. He has much to say of the bravery of our troops and the splendid way they, together with their Allies, the French and the Belgians, are maintaining their stand against the Germans.

It is inevitable that the minister for war should make reference to the use, by the Germans, of asphyxiating gases. He viewed the innovation with an amount of seriousness that the occasion demanded, and pressed home on his hearers the necessity of fighting the enemy with their own weapons. It is an unfortunate circumstance

that leads the Empire unwillingly to this means of warfare, but the action of the Germans in pressing us to it affords the justification.

It is a remarkable tribute to the valour and heroism of the troops of the Empire that they have stood up against the fighting methods of the Germans in the manner they have, and it has only been a realization of the serious work they were called upon to do in defending the Empire that has upheld them against what are undoubtedly overwhelming odds. No troops, however great or brave they be, can be expected to fight against odds such as these, and the Empire has been forced to reply to the German methods by adopting them herself. The morale of the troops has been all that could have been desired from any body of men, but we are doing them an injustice if we ask them to face weapons which they themselves are debarrued from using. It is for us to give them adequate protection against the enemy, and if we do not do that we are simply asking the men to do impossibilities.

### Empire Day

From the small beginnings made by the Earl of Meath in 1902 to have the 24th of May recognised as Empire Day among school children as a means of training them to good citizenship, the holiday has grown to be recognized as something very significant and its influence has spread far beyond its first environment.

This year the holiday finds the Empire engaged in the greatest upheaval it has ever known since it came into existence, and the bonds that unite the different parts of the Empire ought to stimulate an observance of the holiday in keeping with the times. Side by side the sons of the Empire are standing to resist the encroachments, military and ideal, of the German menace. To the call of the Motherland in the face of danger there is not a part of our vast dominions that has not responded with the best that was theirs. We are proud of our Empire and all that it stands for and idealizes, and to-day the men of Canada are showing in no mean way that they are capable of holding their prestige on the battlefield, and the gallant way in which they are testifying their love for their Empire by voluntarily offering themselves for active service produces a thrill of admiration in every one of us, especially when we recall the valiant manner in which they conducted themselves against overwhelming odds, at Ypres.

Canada has every reason to be proud of her part in the make up of the Empire, she has every reason to be proud of her sons whom she has sent to Europe to uphold her honor, and the Empire has every reason to be proud of her for the same reason.

Surely there will never be more heart in our recognition of the Empire holiday than there will be this year.

### Letter About Cutworms

THE EDITOR, VULCAN ADVOCATE, Sir.—By the last mail I received a copy of Bulletin No. 9 from the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

This bulletin deals with the Army Worm, Cutworm—giving its life history, habits, natural enemies and methods of control.

Before the cutworms now prevalent in the southern part of the province reach this district I think it would prove a great help if every farmer procured a copy of this publication, which is free, and may be obtained by merely making application at the Publications Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Yours truly,  
T. A. BRYANT,  
LakeMcGregor.  
May 20th, 1915.

While a man is arguing over the bar his wife is generally trying to argue something into the cupboard.

An official announcement by the British War Office in connection with the appeal by Lord Kitchener, secretary of war, for more men for the army, states it has been decided the recruits enlisting in the regular army for the duration of the war shall be accepted up to the age of forty years, and that the minimum standard height for such recruits shall be five feet two inches for the infantry. The decision applies also to enlistments into the territorial force.

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

LAND—Three quarter section of land 100 miles west of Spokane, in the Big Bend district, 240 acres under cultivation, improved, good water, near school. \$10,000. Easy terms. For full particulars write Flood & Whicher, Agents, Vulcan Alberta.

### WANTED

STOCK FOR PASTURE—By May the 1st, stock for pasture, S.W. 36-16-22, J. B. Munson, Reid Hill, Alberta. A284

PLOWING—I am open to do spring plowing on time. H. M. Hollister Vulcan, Alberta.

### ESTRAY

HORSE COLT—\$5 reward will be paid for the recovery of a dark grey horse colt coming two years old, branded on right thigh. Mark de Witt, 4 miles north of Reid Hill, Alta.

HORSES—From Vulcan on May 21st, one bay mare four years old, branded on the right flank, weight 1100 lbs. Also one sorrel horse ten years old, branded rowlock reversed, on right flank, weight 1100 lbs. \$5 reward for recovery. Apply George Coville, Vulcan. M2713

### "Canada Saved the Day"

The New York Independent in an editorial on "Canada Saved the Day," told the story of "the greatest battle of the war raging in Flanders," and how the Canadians turned defeat into victory, and added:

"Every American heart beat faster when the news was flashed across the ocean. The United States is neutral, but the United States will ever applaud the valor of men who are not afraid to die. And beyond all, the United States must applaud the heroism of Canada. Canada is our kith and kin. Canada is our neighbor. For a hundred years neither cannon nor fort has frowned over the 3000 miles of frontier between us. We have shown the world the way of peace and disarmament. In this supreme and solemn hour of victory, when the blood of her sons reddens like the Maple Leaf the clay of Belgium, we realize more than ever that Canada's heritage and civilization are ours also. Canadians are Americans."

### The Churches

#### Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves, Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Evening Service 7:30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jensen, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

### Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.  
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

### O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8:00 p.m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.  
H. MOLD, SECRETARY.

For Information Regarding  
**VULCAN & DISTRICT**  
WRITE THE  
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE  
VULCAN, ALBERTA

### QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks

VULCAN ALBERTA.

**R. W. GLOVER**

Teacher of Piano

Vulcan.

**M. H. KAHLER,**

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

OPTICIAN

EYES TESTED FREE

VULCAN, ALTA.

**P. W. L. CLARK**

Barrister

Solicitor, and Notary Public

Loans Arranged

Rk. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan.

### : Dentistry :

**DR. C. H. NELSON**

DENTIST

Removed from Bank of Hamilton, to next to Drs. Carson & Galbraith

**DRS. G. M. CARSON and C. T. GALBRAITH**

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

VULCAN ALBERTA

P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

**A. B. BOND**

BRAND READER

Eastway

Owner of Horses branded on

Left Shoulder.

## Royal Gate

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

ICE CREAM

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

### B. C. RESTAURANT

ICE CREAM

Meals Served at all Hours.

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft

Drinks, Candies, Fruit

VULCAN, ALTA.

### Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.37
" No. 2	1.34
" No. 3	1.30
" No. 4	1.24
" No. 5	1.18
" No. 6	1.13
" Feed	1.08
Rejected No. 1	1.26
" No. 2	1.22
" No. 3	1.18
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.51
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.48
" No. 1 Feed	.46
" No. 2 Feed	.44
Barley, No. 3	.54
" No. 4	.48
Feed	.42
Flax No. 1, N. W.	1.53
" No. 2 C.W.	1.50
" No. 3 C.W.	1.33
Eye	.80
Eggs	.18
Butter	.25
Spring Chicken	.10
Pow	.10
Cattle, live	.54
Cows	.5
Hogs	.64
Dressed Hogs	.84
Ducks	.07
Turkeys	.14
Geese	.13
Potatoes	.75

**RAIN:**—You have now had lots of moisture. The next thing is

## HAIL INSURANCE

Our Company is worth  
**\$7,000,000.00**

If you are hailed your crop is appraised at once and you get your money. No disappointments like other outfits.

Give Us Your Business.

**ARTHUR MITCHELL & Co.**

REA ESTATE AGENTS AND NOTARIES





"MADE IN CANADA"

## Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Your neighbor drives a Ford—why don't you? We are selling more Fords in Canada this year than ever before—because Canadians demand the best in motor car service at the lowest possible cost. The "Made in Canada" Ford is a necessity—not a luxury.

Runabout \$540; Town Car price on application. All Ford cars are fully equipped, including electric headlights. No cars sold unequipped. Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

DEALERS  
CHAMPION REALTY CO., CHAMPION  
W. F. JENNEJOHN, VULCAN, ALBERTA

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000  
Capital Paid up - \$3,000,000  
Surplus - \$3,750,000



**MEN OF TO-MORROW**  
The Child of to-day is the business man of to-morrow. He should learn early to economize and invest his savings.

A Savings Account for each child should be opened with this Bank.

**VULCAN BRANCH**  
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

**Bank of Hamilton**  
ESTABLISHED 1877

## Loma News

The crops in the Loma District are looking particularly well. Everything is in fine condition, and the rain that fell on Monday did a lot of good. Ploughing is under way and all the farmers were busy.

On Sunday evening, May 23rd, a prohibition meeting was held at the school house, when there was a splendid attendance. Dr. Stanley, of High River, was in the chair, and the speaker was Mr. Glover, of Vulcan. After the opening remarks by the chairman, the speaker proceeded to explain the argument of the prohibitionists, and to explain away the argument of the liquor men. He produced three circulars which were being circulated by the liquor interests and showed where the arguments were entirely at fault. Nothing was more unfair, said the speaker, than the manner in which the liquor men were trying to catch the sympathies and the votes of the men on the farms than the way in which they were twisting the clauses of the Act, and also trying to show that prohibition would make a difference in their grain production and the money they obtained for it. Much had been said for the case against the Act, but much had also been left unsaid, and what had been left unsaid was really the vital part of the argument. Following Mr. Glover Dr. Stanley made a short but forceful address in which he gave the case against liquor from his own experience as a medical man. The arguments that were being presented against the Act, he said were frivolous, so far as he himself could see, there was nothing to cavil at in the Act. After all, it was the principal of the matter that really counted. It was useless to quibble over clause 55 or clause 72 or any other clause; the main point was: Is prohibition a good thing? That would be the deciding factor, and he had confidence that the province would show its good sense on July 21st on voting the liquor out.

## Effects of Poisonous Gases

A Canadian now under treatment at the base arrived eight hours after he had been caught and overcome by the fumes liberated by the Germans. He was still unconscious, but soon after being installed in the hospital revived under treatment. He was blind and for a time dumb. His blindness is only apparently temporary, purely functional and occasioned by shock; but other symptoms, the direct result of gas, are very remarkable. His tongue is swollen to nearly double its normal size, blotched with black patches, and badly ulcerated underneath. The membrane of the mouth and throat is excessively inflamed, the lungs attacked, and very severe bronchitis has set in. His pulse is no more than a faint flutter, his temperature high and respiration labored and difficult.

When after an hour or two in the hospital he came to sufficiently to be able to say something of his experiences, he said that he was involved only in the extreme edge of the gas cloud. Of a sudden he found a greenish yellow vapor enveloping him. A couple of inhalations completely incapacitated him; his throat became constricted and the earth seemed to be spinning around him like a top. He was violently sick, his knees gave way and he rolled over on his back, three parts unconscious. He just managed to crawl feebly out of the poison zone. He remembered no more until he woke in the hospital. When he was undressed it was found that his arms and legs had turned a mottled blue, or rather violet. This was due to inhalation of the fumes, preventing proper oxydization of the blood.

## Empire Day

Empire Day in Vulcan was observed quietly. There was no celebration in town, and many of the residents had left town on the Saturday evening in order to take advantage of the two days holiday. The majority of the stores and buildings in town had flags flying, and great news was brought to town by the morning train when it was learned that Italy, after long and discreet indecision, had thrown in her lot with the Allies.

## Prohibition Meetings

Prohibition meetings were held on Sunday last at the Berrywater and the Lake McGregor districts.

# Mend All Leaks

Without the use of heat, solder, cement or rivet, in graniteware, aluminum and all metal goods.

Mendets, a patent patch, will do the trick quicker than you can think about it. Price 25c.

## Lindsay Hardware Co.

one in the afternoon and the other in the evening, both meetings being addressed by Mr. G. M. Whieber, of Vulcan.

In both centres the matter of organization was taken up, and committees to look after the interests of those districts were formed.

The meeting at Berrywater was not as large as the one at Lake McGregor where a number of the residents turned out to listen to the speaker, who in both instances delivered a forceful address.

Mens' washing taken weekly.  
Mrs. Kaiser, Vulcan. M2614

Quite a number of people were in town on Saturday and the streets and stores presented a very busy appearance.

The Reid Hill celebration on May 24th was well attended but the program had not gone very far before rain put a stop to the proceedings.

A splendid rain commenced to fall over the Vulcan district on Monday and the sky had the appearance of much more to follow. It will be very welcome, for rain at this time of the year as we have had it this year cannot do any harm, and is a safeguard against future dry weather.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. McKinney, the temperance advocate, and president of the W.C.T.U., is shortly to visit Vulcan. She will speak here and at many places in the surrounding district. Definite information is not to hand, but we hope to publish that in due course.

The sale at the H. W. Reeves store has been one of the most successful the firm has ever had. The sale will continue for some days yet, and those who are anxious of securing any of the many bargains listed are urged to do so at an early date.

The directors of the Agricultural Society held a meeting on Saturday afternoon last and did a lot of business in connection with holding a fair this fall. A further meeting will be held on Wednesday June 2nd, when it is hoped that final arrangements for the fair will be made. All directors are asked to attend and help with the work. There is a lot to do and it is no use leaving it to a handful of faithfuls. Everybody wants to turn out and do their little bit towards making the affair a success.

Avoid harsh purgatives for children. The ideal laxative is Rexall Orderlies. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

An important Order-in-Council has recently been passed which will provide for cases where a homesteader, who is a member of the Canadian Expeditionary force or the British or Allied forces, loses his life on active service. The Minister of the Interior is now given the power to give free patent to the estate at once.



PROVINCE OF  
ALBERTA  
DEPARTMENT OF  
MUNICIPAL  
AFFAIRS

## NOTICE OF COURT FOR CONFIRMATION OF RETURNS OF UNPAID TAXES

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Saturday, the 26th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Calgary for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of The Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz.:

Large Districts numbers 156, 160, 161, 186, 192, 216, 217, 218, 222, 246, 247, 251, 252, 282.

Small Districts numbers 158, 159, 190, 191, 220, 221, 277, 279, 281, 309, 312.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurers of the following School Districts, viz.:

Nos. 79, 84, 85, 128, 166, 183, 226, 230, 232, 403, 409, 422, 433, 471, 476, 559, 581, 592, 598, 610, 697, 718, 756, 762, 794, 811, 828, 909, 961, 986, 1041, 1056, 1068, 1091, 1120, 1121, 1136, 1164, 1172, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1259, 1266, 1283, 1287, 1288, 1303, 1337, 1397, 1421, 1426, 1454, 1460, 1472, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1492, 1497, 1503, 1505, 1508, 1551, 1554, 1581, 1593, 1597, 1634, 1642, 1646, 1647, 1651, 1654, 1655, 1667, 1671, 1674, 1680, 1696, 1708, 1718, 1746, 1756, 1772, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1812, 1823, 1827, 1848, 1857, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1873, 1890, 1908, 1925, 1940, 1947, 1951, 1954, 1961, 1971, 2003, 2011, 2015, 2020, 2055, 2060, 2078, 2096, 2098, 2103, 2118, 2133, 2164, 2187, 2216, 2218, 2242, 2252, 2271, 2293, 2303, 2319, 2362, 2386, 2392, 2398, 2461, 2462, 2478, 2486, 2489, 2521, 2563, 2612, 2676, 2683, 2703, 2732, 2772.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the "Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

Nos. 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 186, 190, 191, 192, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 246, 247, 251, 252, 277, 279, 281, 282, 309, 312, as shown on official map prepared by Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of April, 1915.

JOHN PERRIE,  
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs. M617

## JUDICIAL SALE of FARM PROPERTY

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of a Judgment and Final Order for Sale in the action of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company against John N. Olsen, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 19th day of June, A.D. 1915 at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Imperial Hotel, in the Village of Vulcan, by John Thompson, Auctioneer, the following property namely: the South West Quarter of Section Four (4) in Township Sixteen (16) Range Twenty-four (24) West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay subsoil.

The said premises contain 160 acres more or less all of which are good arable lands, 110 acres thereof has been broken and has been under cultivation. The land is all fenced with a barbed wire fence of two strands, and has the following buildings:

House 22 x 22 and lean-to 10 x 12 roofed with shingles, worth about \$150.00.

Chicken house worth about \$10.00.

Granary 8 x 12 shingle roof and lean-to 14 x 14.5 feet, no roof, worth about \$50.00.

The said premises are situate six miles from Vulcan and ten miles from Champion. Post Office at Kircaldy 2 1/2 miles from the said premises, a School at Long Coulee, Auburn Loch, 4 miles distant from the said premises and a Church at Long Coulee, Auburn Loch, 4 miles distant from the said premises. The said premises are easily accessible by good roads from Vulcan and Champion where good markets for sale of produce may be obtained. The above property will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of sale and also subject to the Reserve Bid. 10% of the amount of the purchase price will be paid at the time of the sale and the balance as follows:

15% without interest into Court within 90 days from the date of the sale and the balance with interest at 5% into Court as follows:—  
25% in one year, 25% in two years and the balance in three years from the date of sale.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to John Thompson, Auctioneer, High River, or to Alec A. Ballachey of High River, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

DATED at High River this 12th day of May A.D. 1915.

ALEC A. BALLACHEY,  
Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Approved L. F. Clarry,  
M.C. M1913

## FERRODALE SCHOOL No. 1902 TENDERS WANTED

THE TRUSTEES OF FERRODALE SCHOOL No. 1902 are open to receive tenders for the building of an addition, 24 feet x 44 feet, to the present building.

Separate tenders are required for:  
Excavating,  
Hauling,  
Plastering,  
Carpentering,  
Painting.

Scaled tenders will be accepted not later than 5 p.m., on Thursday, June 10th 1915.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the secretary-treasurer.

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

A. J. FLOOD,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Vulcan, Alberta.

M2613

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF CALGARY

In the Matter of the Tax Enforcement Return for The Rural Municipality of Marquis, No. 157, in The Province of Alberta.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the "Rural Municipality Act" in that behalf, His Honour Judge Carpenter, a Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Calgary, has appointed Thursday, the 29th day of July 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court House, District Court Chambers, at Calgary, for the holding of the Confirmation Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

Dated at Eastway, Alberta, this 20th day of May 1915.

"R. E. HOUSE"  
Secretary-Treasurer.

M2618

## Deny Reports

After the torpedoing of the Lusitania, it was natural that some anxiety should follow the course of the Transylvania, who followed from New York, and it is not unnatural that reports of passengers having seen a submarine chasing her should have got out. The Admiralty however, has officially stated that there is absolutely no foundation for the report that a submarine chased the steamer, or that any torpedoes were fired at her.

# Sale

## Now Proceeding H. W. REEVES, VULCAN

Now that the alterations are all completed, which has given us far more room to display our goods, the store is now clear of workmen. We shall be able to give every attention to our customers. See Specials for end as under

Hose		Groceries	
Ladies Black Cotton Hose	.. .20	Prunes, 25 lbs.	.. . \$3.25
Ladies Black Lisle Silk	.. .25	Prunes, 10 lbs.	.. . 1.35
Men's Shirts		Groceries	
Men's Dress Shirts	.. . .85	Peaches, 25 lb. Box	.. . \$3.00
Men's Working Shirts	.. . .95	Figs, 10 lb. Box	.. . 1.15
Dry Goods		Wagstaffe's Jams	
Scotch Gingham	.. . . 12 1/2c.	4 lb. Strawberry, Raspberry, Black Currant	.. . .80
Washing Crepe Cloth	.. . 14 c.	4 lb. Peach Marmalade	.. . .70

**Notice**  
No Goods Charged at Sale Prices.  
Butter and Eggs taken as Cash and Highest Prices Paid

**A Daring Claim**  
We do not the less ask for your custom, because we feel that our values and service entitle us to say, "We Deserve It"







## Treat Every Child's Cold Externally Rub on "Nerviline"—A Safe Cure

### A Miracle of Healing Power in Every Bottle

Little children can't be expected to romp, day in and day out, without sometime coming to grief. Some of their games and rough and tumble, cause undue fatigue, and not infrequently the kiddies are bruised, have strains, swellings and aches just like their elders.

When children come in tired and sore, see they are well rubbed with Nerviline. It does wonders in breaking up a cold—has an amazing effect on any sort of muscular pain.

The wise mother always keeps trusty old Nerviline on hand. It has a won-

derful list of uses, and a bottle handy on the bedroom shelf often saves calling in the doctor.

Young and old alike can safely use Nerviline—there's no harm in it—just a heap of curative power when you rub it on.

Whenever there is a pain or sickness, Nerviline should be close by. It is a true specific for rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica or neuralgia.

As for earache, toothache, sore back, sprains or strains, nothing else will cure so fast as good old Nerviline.

In use about fifty years—sold by dealers everywhere. The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical.

trial size 25c. All dealers, or the Catarrhose Co., Kingston, Canada.

### Finances of Switzerland

#### 2,000 Miles of State Owned Railways in Operation

The general debt of Switzerland is approximately \$58,946,100. The population (1912) is 3,337,820 or a per capita general debt of about \$15.

Besides the above debt, the government owns about 2,000 miles of railway, approximately two-thirds of the total miles in Switzerland, on which there is a total debt incurred or assumed by the government of about \$300,000,000. This railway debt is not a burden to the government as it represents the acquisition of valuable properties which in 1913 earned net \$13,570,000, a sum considerably in excess of the annual requirements for interest and sinking funds. The railroads are kept in first class condition and the methods of accounting are believed to be highly conservative.

## It all Came From Strain and Cold

### BUT G. K. MACDONALD FOUND RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

#### Nova Scotia Man After Fifteen Years Suffering Found a Cure Through Reading an Advertisement

Harrington Cove, Halifax Co., N.S. (Special)—After suffering for fifteen years from lame back and kidney trouble Mr. George K. MacDonald, a well known resident of this place, is telling his neighbors of the great benefits he has received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a strain and a cold," Mr. MacDonald states. "I was troubled with stiffness of the joints and cramps in the muscles. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing, my limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins. My back ached and I suffered from rheumatism, when reading an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I am only too pleased to say that the treatment was successful. Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me a great deal of good."

Mr. MacDonald's symptoms show that he was troubled with kidney disease. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

Anything to Oblige  
"I see blondes will be the style this year," remarked the idle rich man.

"Is that so?" responded his brunette wife, with a well-bred yawn. "In that case, do you wish me to be one, or would you prefer a divorce?"

War Costing Two Millions an Hour  
The cost of the war, estimated in the second month of the war at \$22,000,000 a day, has now risen, according to official estimates, to \$50,000,000 a day. The humar suffering cannot be estimated. It will affect all the nations for generations to come. It is only on the material side that losses can be even approximately stated, and these are staggering.

Two countrymen were among the recruits mustered on the drill-ground, and one of them, remarkably raw, asked his companion what to do when he got the order "Halt."

"Well," was the reply, "when he says 'Halt' yez bring the fut that's on the ground to the sole of the fut that's in the air, and thin remain quite motionless!"

When War Boosted Wheat  
In the struggle with Napoleon, when the British Navy commanded the sea, the price of wheat for the year 1801 averaged 119s. and actually reached 126s. 6d. in 1813. The British people are paying less than half as much today, though two of the main sources of supply—Australia and Russia—have failed. In every possible respect they are better off than the German people, who are now menaced with a real shortage of bread.—London Daily Mail.

He—How do you like my moustache?  
She—Not so very well at first sight.

He—Perhaps it will grow on you.  
She—Oh, Lester, you are always thinking of the most absurd things.—Yale Record.

Queen Elizabeth, whose name is borne by the super-Dreadnought which has wrought so much havoc in the Dardanelles, had two warships christened after her during her lifetime. There was an Elizabeth in the English fleet at the time of the Armada, and after the defeat of the Spanish title of Elizabeth Jones was launched. It is recorded that "the shippe called the Elizabeth Jones was named by Her Grace in remembrance of her own deliverance from the furey of her enemies, from which in one respect she was no less miraculously preserved than was the prophet Jonah from the belly of the whale."

Birds fly before armies and now it has been found that sea-gulls have a peculiar fondness (or perhaps antipathy) for the submarine. When a submarine leaves its wake on the surface of the water, great flocks of gulls collect and follow after. Perhaps the submarine confuses them, and they may still be laboring under the delusion that it is a whale. The whale is always followed by a flock of gulls, and even when he dives the sharp-eyed birds are able to locate his position.

Tetecology  
"Is it true that the appendix is absolutely useless?" asked the medical student.

"Useless?" thundered the professor, "why, sir, it's a veritable gold mine for surgeons."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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### The Victoria Cross

#### No Decoration Bears a Higher Place in History Than This Award

Although many deeds of heroism have been performed during the present war, there have not been many Victoria Crosses awarded to the soldiers fighting at the front. Great Britain is jealous of this coveted honor, and grants it to comparatively few. In this respect she is in striking contrast to Germany, where Iron Crosses are awarded by the thousands. It is said that the emperor has already distributed 38,000 Iron Crosses to soldiers and sailors during the present war.

The Victoria Cross was instituted by Queen Victoria and was first awarded in 1854, during the Crimean War. The decoration is in the form of a Maltese cross, and is made from cannon captured from the enemy. In the centre appears the Royal Crest and below a scroll bearing the significant words "For Valor." The reverse side is bare. A special pension of £10 a year goes to the wearer of the cross, and should the soldier win a second time, another bar is attached to the ribbon by which the cross is suspended, and an additional pension of £5 per year added. The first Victoria Cross was won by Midshipman Lucas of the steamship *Hecla*. During the bombardment of a Russian fort, a live shell fell on the deck of the vessel, which Lucas picked up and threw overboard—the shell exploding as it touched the water. Shortly after the close of the war, or in 1857, Queen Victoria with her own hands, pinned the Victoria Cross on the breasts of sixty-two Crimean heroes.

France honors her soldiers with the Legion of Honor, Austria confers upon her brave the Ancient Order of Marie Therese, while Russia very sparingly distributes the Cross of St. Vladimir, while all countries have minor decorations which are distributed for lesser deeds of valor. No decoration bears a higher place in history than the much coveted Victoria Cross.—Journal of Commerce.

### MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! ZAM-BUK is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it often.

USE ONLY  
**ZAM-BUK**  
FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

When in the Woods  
1—Be sure your match is out before you throw it away.

2—Knock out your pipe, cigar or throw your cigar or cigarette stump where there is nothing to catch fire.

3—Don't build a camp fire any larger than is absolutely necessary. Never leave it, even for a short time, without putting it out with water or earth.

4—Don't build a camp fire against a tree or log. Build a small one where you can scrape away the needles, leaves or grass from all sides of it.

5—Don't build bonfires. The wind may rise at any time and start a fire which you cannot control.

6—If you discover a fire, put it out if possible; if you can't, inform the nearest forest ranger or fire warden as quickly as you possibly can.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Expeller.

The Horse in the War  
The numbers of horses employed in war of the modern scale are immensely larger than in earlier wars, and the actual figures of loss from all causes, did we know them, would certainly appal any humane mind. Injuries from shot and shell are probably but a small proportion of the total. The wastage due to accident, exhaustion and the many forms of equine sickness on both sides in this war is the thing that goes to the heart of the animal lover who knows what the conditions are.—London Daily Telegraph.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.  
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## Evolution of Standard Time

### Previous to 1883 More Than Fifty Different Methods of Computing Time Were in Vogue

Previous to November, 1883, more than 50 different standards of time prevailed, each railway of the United States and Canada taking upon itself the work of fixing its own standard. An interesting and instructive discussion of the reasons for the adoption of a "standard time" by all railways in America is given in the April issue of the Canadian Railway and Marine World. The article is written by George Bradshaw, safety-first engineer, Grand Trunk Railway and G.T.P. Railway.

He says: "The affairs of even the most primitive people demand some means of computing time, and to devise the various means suitable to the advancing stages of society has been a problem in all ages."

The sun dial, the hour glass, the burning candle, the wooden wheel clock, and the watch represent successive steps in the solution of the problem. The watch and the devices that preceded it were simply instruments for recording time, and it was in the perfection of this instrument only that society was concerned prior to the advent of railways. As the computation of time is based upon the rotation of the earth with reference to the sun, the places located on different meridians must actually have different times. In other words, it is noon (solar time) at each place when the meridian of that place is brought by the earth's rotation, directly under the sun. Before the appearance of railways, each community to a great extent, lived to itself and was a law unto itself and, therefore, had its own local or solar time. This served well enough the purposes of that day, but railways, extending for the most part east and west, through many communities, found this variation the source of the greatest annoyance and confusion.

More than fifty different standards of time prevailed, each road taking as its standard the local time of some city in its territory. This condition existed till November 18, 1883, when the railways adopted "standard time," which is simply an arbitrary method whereby every place in Canada and the United States, instead of taking the solar time of its own meridian, adopts the time of one of five meridians—75, 90, 105, 120 degrees west of Greenwich. These meridians mark five different times—Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific—each varying from the other by an even hour added to the east and subtracted from the west. Railway time is not, therefore, really correct time; but an arbitrary standard adopted from necessity. It affords the anomalous example of a demand for a standard being so great as to justify its adoption at the sacrifice of correctness.

Standard time has now been almost universally introduced, and the people generally depend upon the railways to furnish them the time in all localities. The subject cannot, however, be considered as finally settled.

At the last meeting of the American Railway Association standard time was made the subject of a lengthy and learned report. While the meridians, already mentioned, are supposed to be the points for changes in time, there is a wide departure among the various roads in adhering to such points. For example, the New York Central changes from Eastern to Central time at Buffalo (located approximately at the 79 degree meridian, and, therefore, has an Canadian roads change at Windsor, Sarnia and Port William. The latter place is approximately on the 89 degree meridian and, therefore, has an actual difference from Buffalo time of 40 minutes. This variation is illogical and, to a considerable extent, unnecessary. While it does not occasion any great practical inconvenience, a greater degree of uniformity is desirable.

Everybody Happy  
A vicar of a certain English parish was sitting in his study one morning when, in burst the verger in a great state of excitement.

"Mr. —," mentioning the curate's name, "wants you at once, sir," he exclaimed. "He has married two men to the wrong women, and he does not know what to do."

"Have they signed the register?" inquired the clergyman.

"No," was the verger's response. "Then they can be married again," said the vicar. "Tell Mr. — I will be at the church in a minute or two to perform the ceremony."

In due course the incumbent made his way to the church and found the parties gathered at the entrance. Before he could say anything one of the bridesmaids approached and said: "We have been talking it over, sir, and we have made up our minds to remain as we are."

Corn Bread  
"The corn growing states," remarked a banker who is well posted on all things agricultural, "now have an opportunity to greatly increase the demand and consumption of their product, due to the heavy withdrawals of wheat from this country. Few people in the east know anything about corn bread, which I regard as more wholesome than wheat bread. The corn states should now start a campaign looking toward the substitution of corn bread for wheat bread. Let Europe have our wheat. We can spare it if even a small percentage of the people of this country learn to make corn bread as it should be made. They will find it better than wheat bread. All the corn states should be together, as the war gives them the opportunity of a lifetime to expand and increase their wealth."—Wall Street Journal.

Jones—How long will it take these seeds to come up?  
Seed Merchant—Do your neighbors keep hens?

Jones—Yes.  
Merchant—Not very long.

"I don't see why you call your place a bungalow," said Smith to his neighbor.

"Well, if it isn't a bungalow, what is it?" said the neighbor. "The Joe was a bungle and I still owe for it."



We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. CONTAINS NO ALUM. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.

## MAGIC BAKING POWDER

EW. GILLET CO. LTD.  
TORONTO, ONT.  
WINNIPEG-MONTREAL

### Heavy Tourist Travel

#### C.P.R. Prepares to Handle Immense Numbers Who Will Visit Canadian Rockies

The Canadian Pacific Railway has been for some time making extensive preparations for the handling of the immense crowds which it is expected will take advantage of the extremely low rates to the Canadian Rockies, North Pacific coast points, and the Panama Pacific International Exhibition at San Francisco and the Panama California Exhibition at San Diego. Both of these exhibitions are now running full swing and will be the centre of attraction for many thousands of Americans and Canadians this coming summer. It is expected that the Canadian Rockies will have the biggest season in their history.

In order to accommodate the large numbers who will be making trips, it was decided to open Banff Springs Hotel May 1st this year, instead of May 15th as formerly.

Miller's Worm Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who show no hesitancy in taking them. They will certainly bring all worm troubles to an end. They are a strengthening and stimulating medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial to development.

### To Sell Fish to Newfoundland

Although bringing fish to Newfoundland would seem like carrying coals to Newcastle, there is a prospect that it will be attempted on a considerable scale this year. The proposition comes from Iceland. Because of the war, the markets of Northern Europe are closed to the fishermen of that island, and they are forced to seek a new outlet. Since the fishing operations off the Newfoundland coast will be largely curtailed this season, as a result of the large number of Newfoundlanders who have joined the British army and navy, the Icelanders think they will be able to dispose of a large part of their product there. As it is proposed to purchase foodstuffs and other goods for return cargoes to Iceland, the idea is looked upon with favor in Newfoundland.

### An Example For Montreal

Last year the municipal authorities of Regina, Sask., aided the unemployed by placing at their disposal a large number of vacant lots uncultivated by the proprietors. All such lots situated within the limits of the city were catalogued, and, with the permission of the owners, were then converted into kitchen gardens by people who were out of work. They thus found at the same time labor which produced them means of living. Why cannot Montreal do that which has been attempted with success at Regina?—Montreal La Presse.

### A Cowardly Fowl

Mrs. Jones bought a chicken at the family butcher shop, and after embellishing it with bread crumbs, celery, cranberry sauce and other glad things she proudly set it before the head of the family.

"What is the matter, John?" asked the young wife, with an anxious look as hubby laboriously carved the bird and began to apply it to his appetite.

"Isn't the chicken all right?"

"Why, yes, I guess he is all right, dear," was the hesitating response of father. "But I fear he was a very great coward."

"A great coward?" returned the perplexed wife. "What do you mean?"

"Don't they say, Mary," smilingly rejoined the old man, "that the bravest are always the tenderest?"

The female suffrage orator stood upon her platform and looked over the sea of faces. "Where would man be today were it not for woman?" she inquired. She paused a moment. "Again I repeat," she said, "where would man be today were it not for woman?"

"In the Garden of Eden," answered a male voice from the rear.

Mr. Mailey—Well, my dear, I've had my life insured for \$5,000.

Mrs. Manley—How very sensible of you! Now I shan't have to keep telling you to be so careful every place you go.—Pathfinder.

### Men Fight On Their Stomachs

Napoleon so said. A man with a weak stomach is pretty sure to be a poor fighter. It is difficult—almost impossible—for anyone, man or woman, if digestion is poor, to succeed in business or socially—or to enjoy life. In tablet or liquid form

### Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

helps weak stomachs to strong, healthy action—helps them to digest the food that makes the good, rich, red blood which nourishes the entire body.

This vegetable remedy, to a great extent, puts the liver into activity—oil the machinery of the human system so that those who spend their working hours at the desk, behind the counter, or in the home are rejuvenated into vigorous health.

Has brought relief to many thousands every year for over forty years. It can relieve you and doubtless restore to you your former health and strength. At least you owe it to yourself to give it a trial. Sold by Medicine Dealers or send for a trial of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to Dr. J. C. Rives, Buffalo, N.Y.

You can have Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser of 1008 Pages for 31c.

### Sea Lord's Daily Prayer

#### Baron Fisher's Attendance at Church —Before Beginning Each Day's Work

Hard-worked as they are, both Lord Kitchener and Lord Fisher, the first sea lord, find time for the performance of religious duties.

A few weeks ago, says the Church Family Newspaper, Lord Curzon stated in the house of lords that Lord Roberts conducted family prayers for his household for over fifty years.

"We learn now," continues that journal, "that Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, makes a habit of going to a certain church practically every day for prayer and meditation before commencing his responsible duties."

"We understand also that Lord Kitchener follows out a similar rule whenever he is in London."

"These remarkable examples are calculated to give the nation an increased confidence in the men upon whom so much depends."—London Daily Mirror.

## Spring Blood Is Watery Blood

### How to Get New Health and New Strength at This Season

Spring ailments are not imaginary. Even the most robust find the winter months most trying to their health. Confinement indoors, often in overheated and nearly always badly ventilated rooms—in the home, the office, the shop and the school—taxes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery and is clogged with impurities. Some people have headaches and a feeling of languor. Others are low-spirited and nervous. Still others are troubled with discharging pimples and skin eruptions; while some get up in the morning feeling just as tired as when they went to bed. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of order and that a medicine is needed. Many people take purgative medicines in the spring. This is a serious mistake. You cannot cure yourself with a medicine that gallops through your system and leaves you weaker still. This is all that a purgative does. What you need, to give you health and strength in the spring is a tonic medicine that will enrich the blood and soothe the jangled nerves. And the one always reliable tonic and blood builder is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills not only banish spring weakness but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anaemia, nervous debility, indigestion, rheumatism and other diseases due to bad blood. In proof of this Mrs. D. E. Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask., says: "About a year ago I was badly run down, my nerves were all unstrung, and I could not go upstairs without stopping to rest. As I was a long ways from a doctor I decided to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in the course of a few weeks I felt like a new person. As an all round restorative I can heartily recommend this medicine."

If you are afflicting this spring you cannot afford, in your own interest, to overlook so valuable a medicine as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Churchill's Work  
Mr. Churchill has demonstrated that he knew, previous to this war, what the empire wanted in the way of naval preparation. He made the British scene for Germany's reputation on the water. He made the British superiority so manifest that Germany has admitted it with all the humiliation a nation may exhibit. The failure of the German navy to come out and give battle to the enemy cannot be sound strategy, as it is, without being indefensibly bad warfare.—Montreal Mail.

"Since the war began the women have been taking the places of the men on the Paris street cars."

"Well, they'd do it here, but the men are too ill-mannered to get up."

## Gained 30 Lbs. in Few Weeks Never Felt So Well

### Was Pale, Weak and Thin, and Had Nervous Headaches Before Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is truly wonderful what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food does for women who are weak, weary and run down in health. New, rich blood is what is needed in nearly all such cases, and because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new blood it brings cure—not mere relief, but actual cure—in the great majority of such ailments.

With an abundance of rich, red MRS. H. LAICH, blood coursing through the veins the nerves are strengthened and vigor and vitality are carried to every organ of the human body.

With the nerves properly nourished headaches and neuralgic pains disappear, appetite improves, digestion is good, you sleep and rest well, and gain in strength and weight.



Mrs. H. Laich, Cannington Manor, Sask. writes:—"You will remember me writing you last spring. Well, I gave up my doctor and began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This treatment cured me rapidly and I was soon myself again. I was pale, thin and weak, suffered from stomach troubles and liver complaint, and frequently had sick, nervous headaches. "I was surprised to find that in a few weeks' time I had gained 30 pounds in weight. I never felt so strong and well in all my life. Headaches never bother me any more, and I am grateful for the cure. If people would only give this medicine a fair trial they would certainly be cured."

Everywhere people are talking about this great food cure, which cures in Nature's way, by supplying the ingredients to form new blood, and so overcome weakness and disease by an abundance of vitality. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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## Stock Growers in Session

Many important questions that affect the stock growers of this country were discussed at the annual meeting of the Stock Growers' Association held at Medicine Hat last week, and the session was productive of much good as a result.

In dealing with the future of the west, Dr. Rutherford of the C.P.R. Natural Resources Department, said that in not many years, ten, he might say, these great prairies from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains were to become the greatest cattle raising tract of land in the world. It was coming and nothing could prevent it. He was speaking in regard to cattlemen organizing, and gave as his reasons that leaving the war out of the question, the beef shortage the world over was becoming immensely greater every year.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall was present and when the question of cattle inspection came up for discussion he answered the many questions asked to the satisfaction of all present.

The cattle inspection act is very important in many of its details. It clears up a great deal of trouble for the cattlemen and will undoubtedly along with the better working of the brand act save the farmers and cattlemen and dealers of the province immense sums of money in litigation and also in lost animals through strays and thefts.

For inspection the new act provides that cattle shipped from one point in the province to another point in the province will not have to be inspected, but cattle being shipped out of the province must be inspected and a certificate granted by the inspector before a shipment can proceed. Auction sales will be inspected and the cattle sold at an auction sale must be on the property where the sale is to take place 60 days before the sale. This was thought a little long. However, Mr. Marshall said that they would try it out and see how it would work. There was the matter of a neighbor placing his cattle with that of a farmer who is holding an auction sale. Mr. Marshall said that while there was some of this done the real trouble came from the auction sale held in the livery stable at 8 o'clock in the evening with only lamp light. It is the intention to have enough inspectors to look after all such sales and before a sale can be made there must be an inspection and the inspector must grant a certificate. This would do away with the gathering in of strays and bringing them to these sales and disposing of them and then the innocent purchaser getting stung and it would mean that the market for stolen cattle in the province would be entirely abolished. There will be two head inspectors, one at Edmonton and one at Calgary and enough other inspectors would be appointed to handle the work as were required. "We are making the work of the inspectors so that it can be easily handled," stated Mr. Marshall, "and we are going to see they do the work."

The act so provides that when a man brings in a carcass of beef to sell it must be inspected and he must produce the hide for the sale. This hide will be stamped so that it cannot be used to sell another

carcass. This prevents a man stealing cattle, killing one of his own animals, and then selling the carcass of the stolen animal with his own hide. This might be done once, but then, as Mr. Marshall said, they would make him eat his own cow. "Yes" and added Mr. Lane, "as there are few cows about here with eight quarters to the carcass, he could not sell two carcasses with one hide."

The matter of brands took up a great deal of time and was discussed at length. The amendments which were suggested by Mr. Cross and Dr. Rutherford in the morning were put in the form of resolutions and all were adopted with the exception of the one which placed the time for the re-issue of a cancelled brand at four instead of one year. James Wilson of the local brand office was present at the meeting and he stated that they were defeating the objects of the present brand legislation if they changed this. He stated that during the past two years more than 5,000 new brands had been issued. Last year the number of brands issued was about 2,700 and the outlook this year was just as bad. "Just as good," interposed Mr. Marshall. There were 47,000 brands on the books and these were made up of 23 letters of the alphabet and five numerals. There was a proposal to change the system of allowing the use of the brand on the ribs by one and the same brand on the shoulder by another. This would abolish one third of the positions. This explanation of Mr. Wilson's convinced the meeting that to have successful brand legislation it was necessary that the act as proposed by the minister should go through.

Dr. Rutherford then introduced a motion which was to the effect that the Western Stock Growers' Association should join the Western Live Stock Union. This is a body of the different associations of Western Canada taking in the four western provinces and he felt that this association, one of the oldest and most substantial bodies, should be members. Livestock, he said, was of paramount importance to the future of Western Canada. He would dilate at length on the benefits of mixed farming, etc. He would take the presence of the members at the gathering as prima facie evidence of the fact that they were intelligent enough to appreciate and know the necessities of this. However, the livestock men must grasp the fact that in ten years and it was not for him to set the time, western Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—would be one of the greatest livestock centres on earth. There were many in the past who had had a hard time and the war in Europe was having a bad effect. Leave that out of the question, however, and there was to be found, the world over, an immense and growing beef shortage. The future was indescribable, incalculable, and it was up to all to get together and unite. There was in view the securing of a fair and reasonable profit and an equitable market. So far they were not getting these. He pointed to the fact that in eastern Canadian markets better prices were paid by the wholesalers than in the western markets and yet the retailer of the west received a better price for his wares. The same was true in England. Hon.

Mr. Marshall had told him of a friend who got 12½ to 14 cents and that was a fair average for the wholesaler in England and the speaker did not think that the consumer in England paid the retailer any more than we did here. And yet, stated the speaker, he wondered what the matter. He held that they should unite and they would find out what was the matter. "Why can't we get the same price?" The answer was that there was no concerted effort and that was needed. They wanted it so that what they said would go. What we want we are going to have; that is the position to be in. Mr. Spencer agreed with him and seconded the motion, which was carried.

The election of officers followed and concluded the meeting. The officers are as follows:

Hon. Presidents: Hon. Martin Burrell and Hon. Duncan Marshall.  
President, John H. Spencer.  
First Vice-President, Dr. Rutherford.

Second Vice-President, J. L. Walters.

Executive: Walter Huckvale, James Mitchell, A. P. Burns, Ed. O'Connor, George Lane, Calgary; Geo. McElroy, Calgary; George Mackie, Irvine; D. J. McMillan, Taber; D. Clark, Crowfoot; E. A. Cross, Calgary; T. Newman, Pincher Creek; J. H. Wallace, Lethbridge; Fergus Kennedy, Red Deer, and David Cargill, Peigan.

Votes of thanks were tendered to all the retiring officers.

## Writes on Prohibition

EDITOR, VULCAN ADVOCATE.

Dear Sir,—Is Alberta going dry is the topic of the day in the cities as well as in the country. The liquor interests are gathering and organizing their forces, are ready to spend sums of money, and are going to use all means and energy at hand to defeat prohibition. As a Christian I am interested in the country where I live, and the welfare of its people and our children.

I believe it the duty of every minister of the gospel and every Christian, as well as any clean citizen, to abolish the bars and safeguard the youth of our nation, as every hard working citizen has to pay the taxes and bear the burden of the upkeep of institutions that have to be maintained to care for the product of the liquor traffic.

My heart has been sad to see (when I have been working in the slums of the big American cities) the young, educated men and women trapped by the bar, being ruined and led into crime. And those who would vote for liquor, perhaps some day one dear to them may be tempted, overcome and led into the road of disgrace and shame and you will be responsible. I often hear scoffers sneer at prohibition and call it an impossible scheme because it has been tried, so they say. But the facts are that it has not been a failure, but has been a success wherever it has been tried out any length of time. Prohibition is stronger today in the United States and other countries of the world than ever before. But in United States the dry States entirely prevent liquor being carried into dry territory. The laws regulating interstate commerce permit liquor to be delivered in "dry" territory under certain regulations. There, too, in every state, are those who try to evade the law wherever possible.

"Kansas has been dry for many years and a few figures will show something of what it has accomplished. In the dry year 1913 when the corn of Kansas was burning, the governor issued a statement saying that he hoped no one would waste any sympathy on Kansas. "With more than \$200,000,000 in the banks we could weather a worse storm than this." Kansas, with her hot winds, horse disease, hog cholera, grass hoppers, droughts, etc., could better afford such a crop failure than any other state in the Union. In 87 out of her 105 counties Kansas has no insane, in 54 there are no feeble minded, 96 counties have no inebriates, 38 county poorhouses are empty, the pauper population of the State falls short of 600. Some time ago the jails in 53 counties were empty, and 65 counties had no prisoners in the penitentiary. Some counties have not called a Grand Jury to try a criminal case in ten years. Only 2 per cent. of the population are illiterate. This is the effect of 30 years prohibition in Kansas.

Every thoughtful citizen who must help bear the upkeep of the institutions that we have to maintain for the products of the liquor traffic should help rid the country of its greatest evil, the liquor

traffic. Let every voter meet the liquor forces at the poll and vote them down.

Yours for the betterment of humanity,

CHAS. A. GRANT,  
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## A German Soldiers Letter

Bugler-Major Harry Metcalf, a well-known Calgary man and a member of the Princess Patricia's, writes one of the most interesting letters which have so far been received from the front. With this he encloses a translation of a letter found on the body of a young German-Bavarian soldier killed in the recent battle in the Champagne. This letter which was addressed to the soldiers mother, is as follows:

"My dear Mother,—For three months we have been in battle. Heavens! What is it all for? The greatness of the Fatherland, the glory of the kaiser, or some other motive of that kind? If so, it is after all a small thing, and neither united Germany nor our respected kaiser, had need of all this bloodshed.

I can't tell you, my dearly beloved mother, what pictures of Hell pass ceaselessly before my eyes. I seem to be living in a red dream and among flames. Of what use to me will have been my long studies and my hopes to make you happy in your old age? To die miserably for a mysterious cause!

"Thousands of us all are in this case, good and faithful comrades of mine, who, like me, asked only to be allowed to live in joy and work. I have seen them fall in the hail of lead and iron or perish of cold and almost of hunger.

"It is no longer possible to win the war. We have been dragged into it by lying. The Allied enemies were better prepared than us for winning, and every day lessens our strength.

"I cannot send you this letter by the ordinary way, for it tells the truth, and I should be severely punished by our chief if it were discovered. It will be sent to you, I hope, by him who picks me up dead on this soil of France, which I would I had never set foot on.

"My last thoughts will be for you: Good-bye till eternity, my sainted, darling mother."

This letter, it is stated, was found on the lad's body, not by one of his comrades, but by the French. It has been dispatched to its destination through a neutral country.

## A Letter From the Front

Last weekend we received a letter from Pte George Burrows, who is at present on active service at France.

He writes, in part as follows:

"It seems quite a while now since I last wrote to you, but still I have not forgotten you and the boys in Vulcan. It seems quite a while since I came to France, but I guess it is because of the same old thing every day.

"I guess you will have read about the big fight out here by the time you receive this letter, and have seen how the boys from Canada behaved in the fight. They did first rate, but I think they got out up pretty badly, poor fellows. Canada has an army to be proud of and it is second to none. I see by the papers that the second contingent is in England. I hope they will give as good an account of themselves as the first contingent has done.

"By the way, how are the Calgary oil fields coming along? any of the Vulcanites made their fortune out of them yet or are they a failure?

"I am still interested in Vulcan and its football team, although I am in the war. Give my best respects to all the boys and I hope they keep the sporting end of Vulcan up."

Private Burrows also says that he will be glad of any papers sent out to him. Anyone wishing to do so kindly address to Pte G. Burrows, No 51080, No 2 camp, P.P.C.L.I., Active service, France.

## Tyrannical System

German residents in Lethbridge are refusing to hand in their names to the American Consul. Fear of their own German system of military service and punishment which is visited upon those who do not return to the fatherland in time of war and who may pay a visit there after the war is responsible for the refusal. The Lethbridge Herald says:

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"The German government, it seems, has a system of punishment for those who do not make any attempt to get back to the fatherland during war, and who may come back afterwards. No sooner do they land in Germany on a quiet visit than they are seized by the government authorities and put to work in government factories without pay for three years. Fear of becoming victims of this system is what overshadows the Germans here, some of whom came to this country to escape the tyranny of the German military system, which they themselves admit is unbearable.

relations between Germany and the United States have grown worse since the note was received. The answer will probably reaffirm Germany's previously stated position by announcing a continuation of the submarine warfare. In some quarters the hope is expressed that Americans are too sensible not to see the German point of view of absolute necessity in the life and death struggle, and the absurdity of American travellers giving immunity to contraband. There is still the optimists feeling that the Lusitania incident will not cause war.

## Germany's Reply to U. S.

It is reported that the German reply to the United States note will soon be ready for sending to Washington. No intimation of the contents of the note have been published, but there are denials of the statements to the effect that

Owing to trouble in the British government it looks as if a coalition government will be formed.

The postal authorities are somewhat lax in permitting pro-German papers to circulate among our German-Canadian citizens. The German press and the German language should be prohibited at least until the war is over.

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